ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,084—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893.
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	Saturday. 14th Oct.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I.	HIMALAYA	5527	2550	J. Ormsby	4th Nov.
†	SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt R.N.R.	25th "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
†	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	23rd "
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
					1894.
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	6th January.
B.I.	BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	20th "
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	3rd Feb.
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Messrs. before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

18th Oct. 1st Nov. 13th Dec.
15th Nov. 29th Nov. 27th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohlinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,469	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,331	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Cannon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 7, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER 3,000	On or about the End of October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October 1893. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,460 tons, on the 15th October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,951 tons, on the 14th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,335	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abroy	3,320	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

SHOULD India's climate settle
'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait.

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true;
For a cranium's best int'rest
Once a week we must shampoo.

JUST explore your polar regions,
Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too,
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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CUPS, GOBLETS, TANKARDS, BOWLS, &C.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN INDIA FOR
—SHOOTING, —YACHTING,
—RACING, —POLO,
—BOATING, —GOLF.
—BADMINTON.
And ALL GYMKHANA and ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

IN order to give satisfaction to Winners, TREACHER & Co. undertake to change Prizes Bought of their Firm for others of Equal Value.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

THORPE AND CO.'S NEW STOCK OF SUN HATS AND HELMETS JUST ARRIVED,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S,

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgains. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD., ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON; AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

PEARLS.
DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.

Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR SHOWROOMS
A Large Variety of the Newest Styles
IN DRESS FABRICS,
COMPRISING

PRINTED CAMBRICS.	MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS,	WOOLLEN CREPONS.

DRESSMAKING CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

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FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

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HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.

N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS:—

		Rs. a.
LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of	50 5 0
L'AMISTAD, Regalias	"	50 7 0
DONA ANNA, Imperiales	"	50 15 0
BOCK'S AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos	"	50 18 0
Do. do. Marcelina	"	50 18 0
Do. do. Delirios	"	25 10 0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina.	"	100 36 0
LA CAROLINA, Bouq. Carolina..	"	25 14 0
LA FLOR DE MORALES, Del....	"	25 15 0

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3 12	"
COQUETAS	" 3 8	"

TRICHINOPOLIES.
Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
FOR PRESENT SOWING.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(FOR SEASONS 1893-94)

Is now ready. Contains Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.
FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.

Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS
Of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.

LUCERNE.
ENGLISH, per lb. Re. 1-8; 10 lbs., Rs. 14.
FRENCH, the heaviest Cropping Variety, per lb., Re. 1-12; 10 lbs., Rs. 16.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."
Cloth, Rs. 5; a few Copies in Limp paper, at Rs. 3-8.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
ON
TUESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, AT 9-30 P.M.,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
KHANDALLA NURSING HOME.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly given their services :—

Mrs. DOWNING	Mr. OAKSHOTT
LAS CERERAS	Mr. SAMSON
Mr. DEAS	MICK and MACK
Mr COLLINS	KENNY and MASON

and
BERNOVITCH.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3 ; Second Seats Rs. 2 ; Third Seats Re. 1.
Plan of the House now open at Messrs. ROSE and Co., where Seats may be obtained.

NOTICE.

ANY DEBTS incurred by Mrs. FORREST, I will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for.

F. FORREST,
Superintendent.

Gulburga, 11th September, 1893.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Dpy. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th October, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police, by Rule 4 of Government Notification No. 7001, dated the 18th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the SPACE MARKED out by FLAGS on the Bombay GYMKHANA POLO GROUND and the ROPED enclosure on the Western Boundary of this Ground will be RESERVED for the Police Authorities from 10 A.M. to 6-30 P.M. daily, to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the several Polo Matches to be played between the 13th and the 21st October, 1893.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th October, 1893.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 (fifteen) per Share has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1893, and will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., on the production of Share-certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 2nd October, 1893.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th October, 1893.

JUST ON HAND.
MOTHER DUDLEY'S
CELEBRATED
"CHALLENGE" TOOTHACHE CURE.
Gives Instantaneous Relief
in Tooth and Ear Ache. Rs. 2-8.

Sole Manufacturers, MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MINERAL OILS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 8th November, Tenders for the SUPPLY of the following OIL, during the year 1894, viz. :—
350 Tons of Mineral Oil for Lubricating Carriage and Wagon Axles.
30 Tons of Non-corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.
Tenders must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
A Sample of not less than 10 Gallons of each Oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office, for Trial.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th October, 1893.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8 ; Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY :
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE OLDEST SCOTCH GUARANTEE OFFICE.

[ESTABLISHED, 1863.]

CAPITAL £500,000 | RESERVE £25,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
67, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

THE ASSOCIATION provides Security for the Actings, Intromissions, and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and responsibility.
PREMIUM periodically REDUCED by Cash Bonus to Policy-holders.
For full particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Agents in Bombay.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.
A Trial Order is Solicited.
Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the Same Day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid, Outside the Fort, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 : Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

MR. BHEDWAR, henceforward, will give Sittings at his ART STUDIO, Swiss Lodge, Cumballa Hill, by Previous appointments only.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a Champion and Wilton LADY'S SADDLE. Apply "F.," care of this Paper.

OPPORTUNITY to Start a well-paying Business with small Capital. 1,200 Roller Scates of all Sizes, with and without Ball Bearings, for less than ½ Cost ; also Single Pairs, FOR SALE, at C. JOST & Co., 13 and 15, Hornby Row, Bombay.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEMPERANCE HALL, COLABA.—PUBLIC MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 8-30. Address by Rev. J. F. ROW. All are invited to attend.

WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW, opposite Byculla Club, TO LET, for two or three Months, from 15th instant. Rent Rs. 115 per Month. Apply "G. R. J.," care of Messrs, GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FOR SALE.—The well-known Fox-Terrier TWISTER, who has hunted for twelve months with Col. Sheringham's hounds at Belgaum and Poona. Age 19 months; quite sound. For further particulars apply to Owner Pte. J. REED, 'A' Company, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, Belgaum.

BEST AMERICAN PERFUMES of different Varieties just Unpacked in ½ oz., 1 oz. and 2 oz. Bottles, each Re. 1, 1-8 and 2-8, respectively. If you want to Test the Perfumes pay a Visit to PEARSON and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground, in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—R. L. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 35, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

MILD CURED BACON on Cut, at 13 annas per Pound ; MILD CURED HAMS, at 14 annas per pound.—VICTORIA HOTEL, Prince's Dock.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

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FINE ROOM, in good situation, Bath Room, and every Accomodation TO LET. Rent Rs. 50. Apply "V.," care of this Paper.

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£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette "Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations

ACME DUPLICATOR for Multiplying Copies from Manuscript, Music, &c., useful in every Office or School. Foolscap, Rs. 16, Letter, Rs. 12, Note Rs. 8, complete.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay ; in the Mofussil postage extra

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greenacres Esq. Contractor, Tanna W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. F. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co ; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—A Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5. with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

CALCUTTA ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION of PICTURES, and other Works of Art will OPEN on MONDAY, the 18th December, 1893, in the new Government Art Gallery, adjoining the Government School of Art, Chowringhee. All Exhibits must reach the Society, or its Calcutta Agents, on or before the 30th NOVEMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NEW DEBENTURES issued by the Company are NOW READY. Subscribers are therefore requested to pay in the amounts of their Subscriptions to the Undersigned at their Offices in Elphinstone Circle, and to receive the Debentures in exchange therefor.

By Order of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders,

J. MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents, Maharani Ice Co., Ld.

Bombay, 7th October, 1893.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.
All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

September 21, 1893.

PORT TRUST NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st OCTOBER, 1893, a TIME-BALL will be DROPPED every week day from the TOWER of the MARINE SAILORS' HOME at Noon.—Rangoon mean time 17 hours, 35 minutes, 20 seconds G. M. T. It will be hoisted close up, as preparatory, 5 minutes before.
Position of the Sailors' Home Tower Latitude 16° 46' N., Longitude 96° 10' E.
When the Ball fails to drop at Noon it will be dropped one hour later.

G. C. KYNOCH,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, The 21st September, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on 30TH OCTOBER, 1893, Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION OF AN OVERBRIDGE on the Falkland Road.
Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on application, and forms of Tenders can be obtained on payment of Re. 10 per Copy.
All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Construction of the Overbridge on the Falkland Road" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as Security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.
Government Paper or other securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I Railway Company.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Acting Agent.

General Offices. Bombay, 7th October, 1893.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIMING OF PASSENGER TRAINS ON AND AFTER 15TH OCTOBER, 1893.

ACCELERATION OF MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *VIA* THE B.-N. RAILWAY.

MAIL TRAINS.

ON and from the 15th October, 1893, the timing of the DOWN MAIL from NAGPUR to Asansol will be shortened by 3 hours and 45 minutes and the UP MAIL by 7 hours and 45 minutes.
The following will be the new timing :—

Up Journey.		Down Journey.	
E.-I. RAILWAY.		G. I. P. RAILWAY.	
Calcutta	D. 5 54	Bombay	D. 7 30
Asansol	A. 13 4	B.-N. RAILWAY.	
G.-N. RAILWAY.		Nagpur	A. 7 0
Asansol	D. 13 45	Do.	D. 7 30
Purulia	A. 16 5	Bilaspur	A. 18 41
Chakardharpur	A. 19 15	Chakardharpur	A. 5 49
Bilaspur	A. 6 42	Purulia	A. 9 20
Nagpur	A. 19 35	E.-I. RAILWAY.	
G. I. P. RAILWAY.		Asansol	A. 11 38
Bombay	A. 20 15	Do.	D. 12 28
		Calcutta	A. 19 40

MIXED TRAINS.

The following will be the new timing of the Up Mixed between Asansol and Jharsuguda :—

Asansol	Dep. 22 30
Purulia	Arr. 3 12
Chakardharpur	Arr. 9 49
Jharsuguda	Arr. 21 6

The following will be the Local Train Service between Nagpur and Kamptee :—

	First Train.	Second Train.
Nagpur	Dep. 10 9	19 40
Kamptee	Arr. 10 29	20 0
	First Train	Second Train.
Kamptee	Dep. 9 10	17 0
Nagpur	Arr. 9 30	17 20

For all Intermediate timings *see* Time Tables.

A. M. CLARK,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 25th September 1893.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon, on WEDNESDAY, 25th October next, for supply of PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1894.
Tender forms, giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 4 each.
The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the Rates quoted.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Petty Miscellaneous Stores," and except in the case of present Contractors, those current year's deposit will suffice, a Deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand, must accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company."
All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's, Office, Jhansi, 30th September, 1893.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
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6 " " 3 " "
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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
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H CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.

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(With power to increase) to	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, July 17, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Golf, Second Handicap Competition.
Mahuva Press Company, Deane Lane, 3 p.m.
Presidency Mills Company, Marine Street, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Smoking Concert, Gymkhana Pavilion, 9-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Vindobana (s), from Trieste; and Mecca (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Braunfels (s), for Hamburg, &c.; H. M. S. Serapis, Portsmouth; R. I. M. S. Clive, Cannanore; La Seyne (s), Aden; and Stura (s), China, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-30 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Braunfels left the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. LaSeyne, yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Vindobana entered the dock on Wednesday.

POST GRADUATE LECTURES.—There will be no post graduate lecture to-day.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a game at Shinty, on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-15. All members are requested to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Karagola, will be closed at the Genera al Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 14th instant.

ARRIVAL.—Sir Pratabsingji, the brother of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, accompanied by six followers, arrived at the Grant Road Railway station, on Wednesday, and has taken up his residence at Mahaluxmi.

A MISSING SON.—Narayan Vasudeo, aged twenty-two years, residing, with his mother, at Gorupdeo Road, left home, on Monday, and has not since returned. He was wearing ornaments, when last seen, of the value of Rs. 40.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Babaji bin Girjuji, late Vatandar Police Patil, of mauze Hinjavadi, taluka Haveli, in the Poona Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 220 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

RUN OVER BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—Rama Naroo, aged twenty years, a coolie, resing at Dongree, was yesterday evening engaged in shunting some waggons at the Wari Bunder goods yard, when his foot slipped and he fell on the rail and an engine which was shunting some other waggons passed over him, crushing both his legs and the right arm. He was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died within an hour after admission. An inquest will be held on the body this morning.

RESULT OF PLAYING WITH A BOX OF SULPHUR MATCHES.—On Wednesday, an alarm of fire was raised on the first floor of a four-storied house, situated at Jinjeekar Street. From inquires made by the police it appears that a Hindu boy, aged three years, who was residing with his parents on the same floor, was playing with a box of sulphur matches, when one of the matches accidentally ignited and set fire to some of the clothes that were hanging on a rope inside the room. The fire was extinguished before any serious damage could be done.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting):—

Lancers.....The Pirate of Penzance.....D'Albert.
Overture .....Le Brasseur de Preston.....Adam.
Intermezzo.....On the Road to Moscow.....Losey.
Valse .....L'Etoile Polaire .....Waldteufel.
Selection.....Maid Marian .....R de Koven.
Gallop.....Danse de Cosaques.....Michells.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Leask, the Assistant Health Officer, charged one Abdoolalli Allibhoy, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with storing bones in 125, Chimna Butcher Street, contrary to Section 372 (*f*) of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. The evidence of the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, and Inspector DeSouza having been recorded, the Magistrate remarked that he would treat the case as if the bones had been stored without licenee, believing that the shortest way of dealing with the case of this nature would be by treating them as such. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 20.

THE SALE OF THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING MILLS.—The mill premises of the Alfred Manufacturing Mill Company of Broach, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the trustees, was sold by public auction, by Messrs. Meherji Johnston and Company, auctioneers, yesterday afternoon, at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasji, solicitors to the vendors and of Mr. A. K. Leslie, chairman of the board of trustees of the mills. The conditions of the sale was that the property would be given over, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rs. 2,50,000. The bids commenced over the amount of the upset price and gradually increased up to Rs. 2,77,000, an offer from Messrs. Jeebhoy Mugonlal and Co., in whose name the property was finally knocked down for that sum.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu, named Premji Ramji, aged forty years. The deceased was a shipping and landing muccadum and lived with his family at Mint Road. The deceased, who was suffering from fever for the last few weeks, was unable to attend to his work. At six o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the deceased, while delirious from fever, took up a large knife, inflicted several wounds on his throat and forehead, and afterwards poured some kerosine oil on his clothes, and set them on fire. He then proceeded to the Bazar Gate Police Station and informed the police of what he had done. A policeman, who was standing at the chowkey at the time, seeing the deceased laughing and talking incoherently and bleeding profusely from the wounds, had him removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. On Wednesday evening, the deceased grew worse, and died at 11 o'clock at night. Dr. Easdon, the House Surgeon of the Gokuldas Hospital, said that the wounds which the deceased had inflicted on himself were not of a very serious nature. In his opinion the death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy, and a verdict to that effect was returned by the jury.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

The following is a list of the candidates from Grant Medical College who have passed the Examination:—

Second Class (in alphabetical order).—Banker, Shapurji Ardeshir; Coutinho, Matilda; Dalgado, P.; De Lima, Edward Joseph; Dholakia, Keshavlal Jayshankar; Farrell, Ethel J.; Fialho, Desiderio; Jatar, Sadashiv Bhikaji; Khandekar, Balkrishna Ramchandra; Kothare, Anandrao Putoba; Lobo, Martin Joseph; Madkaykar, H. K.; Mhalas, Venkatesh Raghunath; Modi, Kalabhai Nagindas; Nadkarni, Venkatesh Dattaram; Naik, Dinanath Balkrishna; Pardivala, Kavasji Temulji; Patkar, Bhagwant Sarkharam; Pearson, May McMullen; Pearson, William McMullen; Rodrigues, Frank D.; Spooner, Chales A.;

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

The following is a list of the candidates from Grant Medical College who have passed the examination:—

Second Class (in alphabetical order).—Arjani, Nasarvanji Kavasji; Braganas, Leopold; Da Costa, Catao J. B. B.; Da Costa, Joseph Francis; Das, Jaykrishna; De Albuquerque, Manuel Francis; Divatia, Parmodrai Ishvarrai; Fernandes, Michael St. Anna; Gair, Abraham A.; Gokhale, Kashinath Narayan; Graham, Mildred Eva; Jiandani, Khiamal Mohanlal; Laskari, Jamshedji Framji; Patel, Rajaballi Vishram; Petigara, Rastamji Jamshedji; Roberts, Vivian Heathcote; Shikhre, Pandharinath Vamanrao.

THE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON SCHOLARSHIP IN MEDICINE.

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Medicine for the year 1893, of the value of Rs. 20 per month and tenable for one year, has been awarded to Mildred Eva Graham, of Grant Medical College.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

CHARGE OF DESECRATING A MAHOMEDAN MOSQUE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Brewin charged two Hindus, named Sadoo Narayen and Succaram Bhima, before Mr. Moroji Kashinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having on the 12th of August last, committed a riot, and desecrated a mosque belonging to Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub, situated in the compound of his bungalow near the Grant Road Railway Overbridge.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, while the accused were not defended by any legal gentleman.

It appears that at a quarter-past 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 12th of August last, the two accused who are the employés in the Girgaum Mission Church, accompanied by a mob of Hindu rioters, numbering about two to three hundreds, entered the mosque of the complainant and, having desecrated the place, broke all the furniture and other articles that were in the mosque. The first accused was then seen by Mr. Fred Martin, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway, and his friend Trevor Robinson who were walking along the road, emerging from the mosque with prayer-mats under his left hand and a garden knife in the right. These two gentlemen remonstrated with the accused, and told him that they would report the matter to his master, the Rev. Mr. Peel. The accused indignantly replied that they could do as they liked. The two gentlemen were then proceeding on when they heard a heavy crash and on looking behind they saw some Hindus breaking a clock with stones. Constable Good, on being communicated with, immediately came up to the spot, and he also saw the first accused running out of the mosque. The accused was not then arrested owing to the pressure of the work. A report of the case was made to Superintendent Brewin, who directed Mr. Good not to arrest the accused until they were at leisure to deal with the case. On Friday last, Mr. Good got an order from Mr. Brewin and both the accused were arrested.

At the close of the case for the prosecution Mr. Little asked the Magistrate to frame charges against the accused under Sections 149 and 295 of the Indian Penal Code. He said that Section 149 was merely used against the accused for bringing the charge under Section 295. The accused was guilty either way.

The first accused denied the charge, and said that he was not in the mob, and that he did not get into the mosque. The two European witnesses bore ill-feelings against him, because he did not allow them to pluck flowers from the compound, and hence the present proceedings against him.

His Worship then framed the charges against the accused No. 1, under Sections 149 and 295, of being members of an unlawful assembly and damaging and defiling a place of worship, viz., a Mahomedan mosque, in the compound of Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub's bungalow, at Grant Road, with intent to insult the Mahomedan religion. The accused pleaded not guilty to these charges, and said that he had witnesses to call in his defence.

Rustomji Shapurji Rustomji, a witness for the defence, said he was a divinity student, and resided at the Mission House, Girgaum. He knew the accused, who was a mallee, employed in the Mission Church, and lived in the Mission compound. He knew the witnesses Robinson and Martin by sight. They came nearly every day to the Church compound. On Saturday, the 12th August, the accused came to him about 9 o'clock and told him that two European gentlemen (Martin and Robinson) and a lady had threatened him that they would complain to Mr. Peel that the accused had joined the rioters. Witness saw the accused standing along with another mallee near the gate of the Mission House, while the Hindus were throwing stones on Haji Cassum's bungalow. He could not see from the place he was standing what took place in the mosque. Some people were throwing stones on the dining-room. Witness swore that the accused was not in the crowd. The accused was standing at the gate of the Mission House. Witness was there up to 11 o'clock. Between 8 and 9 he did not know where the accused was, and could not say where he was. He saw the accused for the first time that day at 7-30 a. m. At 8 o'clock he saw the accused standing at the gate, and could not say where he was from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. William George Peel said that he was a clergyman of the Church of England. He knew the first accused, who was his gardener. About last June a lady came to the witness at 8 o'clock, and complained that the mallee, the first accused, had been rude to her. The lady was then alone. The witness remembered the mallee t complaining on one occasion about that lady and Mr. Martin, but not about Mr. Robinson. The witness said to the mallee that he was quite right in preventing them from plucking flowers, but that he (the accused) should not be rude to any one.

Mr. Little declined to cross-examine the witness.

Michael Francis, a butler in the employ of Mr. Peel, said that he knew the first accused, who was Mr. Peel's mallee. On Saturday, the second day of the riots, the witness saw some Hindus breaking the glasses of Haji Cassum's bungalow. It was then 8 o'clock in the morning. The accused No. 1 was clearing some flower-pots and on hearing the noise he went to the gate to see what the matter was. No 1 was then not in the crowd. He had his pruning knife in his hand. He stood there for about ten minutes and returned to the compound. Up to 11 o'clock he was there working in the compound. Witness could not say whether he (the accused) went out in the interval from 8 to 11.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little witness said that from 8 to 11 witness was doing his own work. He could not say whether the accused went out or not during that time. Witness was engaged in his own work, and could not see the mosque from the compound. Witness did not know at what time the musjid was broken into. After 8 o'clock he saw the accused once or twice in the compound

Rustomji, on being re-called and re-sworn, said that on the 12th August the butler came at half-past eight o'clock, and the mallee followed him They said that Haji Cassum's son wanted protection in the Mission House. He told them that he could not allow him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little the witness said that he was not prepared to say what the butler said was false about the Mahomedan woman. He could not say that the butler said was false that he did not see the mallee. It was before a quarter to nine o'clock that the mallee and the butler came to him. It was not then that mallee told witness that two young men had threatened to report him. The butler and the mallee came to him between 8-30 and a quarter to nine. He did not see the mallee for half-an-hour at least after 8 o'clock. He could not say where the mallee was between 8 and 8-30.

His Worship intimated that he would take time to deliver judgment.

RIOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case against Abba Ali Kika and four other Mahomedan rioters, who stood charged with rioting and rioting with deadly weapons at the junction of Grant Road and Coombarwada on the 11th of August last. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said: The accused are charged under Section 147 and 148 of the Indian Penal Code with rioting and rioting armed with deadly weapons, and in support of these charges evidence was given against No. 1 Abba Ali Kika by Govind Dhurmaji, police sepoy No. 644R. who stated, in his evidence, that there was a general disturbance going on between 7 and 8 on the evening of the 11th August. Evidence was also given that the military had then been called out, and that this disturbance in particular was at the junction of Grant Road and Coombarwada, and that amongst a body of fifty Mahomedans, who were rioting at the time of his arrest this sepoy No. 644 saw No. 1 Abba Ali Kika, assisted by others rushed at an aged Hindu and strike him to the ground with the sticks they had in their hands, and thereby causing him severe injuries, and that he arrested No. 1 Abba Ali Kika immediately after he had seen him deliver blows to the Hindu. Against No. 2 Goolam Hoosein Imamdin by Bala Mahadeo, police sepoy No. 250 C, who, when No. 1 Abba Ali Kika was arrested No. 2 Goolam Hoosein Imamdin, who was one of the riotous party and who also struck the Hindoo with a stick with which he was armed. Against No. 3 Mirbux Currimdin by police havaldar No. 939C Nowjoji Pandoorang, who arrested him under similar circumstances and for the same offence and at the same time as caused the arrest of Nos. 1 and 2 Abba Ali Kika and Goolam Hoosein Imamdin, and by Police Inspector Nelmes against No. 4 and 5 Noordin Mahomed and Imamdin Waladin. Inspector Nelmes, with the assistance of the officer commanding the detachment of troops there at the time, rushed forward and arrested Nos. 3 and 4 Mirbux Currimdin and Noor Mahomed, who formed pars of this riotous party after they had also assaulted the Hindu above mentioned. No evidence was called on the part of the accused. The evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution satisfies me that a cowardly and severe assault was committed on a harmless old Hindu by the accused, who formed a portion of the Mahomedan gang, who were rioting at that time. The accused are, therefore, convicted under sections under which they stand charged, and sentenced each under Section 148 to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FOR AN ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

PESTONJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY VS. THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE plaintiff claimed from the defendant-company Rs. 3,00,000 as damages for their having falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause, prosecuted the plaintiff on a charge of cheating before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, and then in the Sessions of the High Court. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant-company.

The hearing of the case was continued to-day.

Mr. Inverarity said he thought he was misunderstood with reference to a remark of his regarding the charges made by Mr. Craigie, as reported in the newspapers. He had no intention to say anything against Mr. Craigie's charges. All he meant to say was that the plaintiff had no right to swell up the amount of his damages by putting down such charges. The learned counsel put in several documents.

Mr. Inverarity offered to put Mr. Symington into the witness-box for further cross-examination, which, however, was declined.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor for the defendant-company, produced the statements his firm had taken down before the information against the plaintiff was laid. (Five statements were put in.)

Mr. Inverarity said the only witness he wished to call was Mr. Forrest, chairman of the local board. It was arranged that Mr. Forrest should be examined later on when he arrived in Court.

Mr. Lang, in replying on behalf of the plaintiff, cited some English cases in opposition to those cited by Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the defendant-company. The evidence that the company in England *bona fide* believed that the prosecution in this case was properly instituted was, the learned counsel urged, quite immaterial. They ratified every act of Mr. Symington, never told him to stop the proceedings, and afterwards paid all the expenses. They might have sent a telegram, and, if they disapproved of the proceedings, might have stopped them at once. On the contrary, the correspondence showed that they approved of Mr. Symington's proceedings. The company could not, therefore, raise a defence that they were not liable for the acts of their agent. They must therefore confine themselves to the proceedings of Mr. Symington; and the learned counsel must remark that a more rash and ill-advised prosecution it would be difficult to conceive. The plaintiff sent his claim for Rs. 48,000, and after some correspondence sent his books unreservedly to Lidbetter and Young, the average adjusters. He answered every question in regard to which explanation was asked for. Mr. Lidbetter's man said at the Police Court that the plaintiff afterwards gave him every facility for the examination of the books. He admitted he never put the plaintiff a single question as to his having goods in any other godown. It never was put to plaintiff by the persons who were conducting the investigation whether he had other godowns. It was well-known that the plaintiff had five or six other godowns, and he never tried to conceal that fact. Now, they came to this important fact. The plaintiff claimed a share in the salvage, and after certain negotiations, it was agreed that plaintiff should be paid a sum of Rs. 40,000 in three days in satisfaction of all claims. It was to be paid on the 12th December, and therefore on that day Mr. Symington raised the question as to the other godowns. Reading from Mr. Symington's cross-examination in the Police Court, Mr. Lang said it was inconsistent with Mr. Symington's answer that an interview took place on the 12th with the plaintiff. The learned counsel argued, therefore, that Mr. Symington's conduct in commencing the prosecution was not *bona fide*. The plaintiff's knowledge of English was very limited, and he had a difficulty in understanding the questions of his own counsel. It was not surprising, therefore, that the plaintiff, on the declaration being suddenly put into his hands, did not understand its contents when he signed it on the 13th. That was how the prosecution commenced. The plaintiff had asked for leave to show the declaration to his solicitors, but Mr. Symington could not allow it to be done, saying it was merely a formal document. That circumstance again showed his conduct in the matter was not *bona fide*. The plaintiff's complaint against the company was that, after the witnesses had been cown in the Police Court one after another, they still insisted on the case being committed, and carried on the prosecution in the High Court. The learned counsel, submitted his lordship, would come to the conclusion that there was no reasonable or probable cause for instituting the prosecution. Mr. Symington commenced it, relying on the statements of a dismissed servant and of a questionable character like Boardman, and his proceeding could not possibly have been *bona fide*. None of the statements he had in his possession justified the prosecution. It was launched into very recklessly and without any justification whatever. Was there anything in the case which justified Mr. Symington in saying in the latter part of his information, that the plaintiff had withdrawn all his monies from the National Bank, and was about to abscond from Bombay? The learned counsel submitted there was malice in these proceedings, the real object of which was to get back a portion of the Rs. 40,000. As to the damages, the learned counsel said his client had suffered enormously; his business had fallen off; and a suspicion might still exist in some minds against him by reason of the prosecution. The learned counsel, therefore, trusted that his lordship would give his client a fair amount of damages for the injury he had suffered and the expenses he had undergone.

Mr. Inverarity said he would now call Mr. Forrest.

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest said he was chairman of the local board of the Queen Insurance Company in Bombay. The minutes of the board of the 11th and 13th June were correctly written down and signed by witness. Except the further ends of justice the board had no motive in sanctioning the prosecution of the plaintiff. Witness believed the statements of the secretary, whom he always believed to be an honest and trustworthy servant of the company. Witness had no reason to disbelieve Mr. Symington.

To Mr. Macpherson: We trusted the word of the secretary.

His Lordship said he would give his decision this (Friday) morning.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.

CURSETJEE DORABJEE GHANDY VS. FRAMJEE SORABJEE BHARUCHA.

The plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to make full discovery of, and to account for all dealings and transactions between him and Goolbai, widow of the late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee; that the monies due from the defendant to the estate of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, or to the estate of Goolbai, jointly or severally, may be ascertained, and that the defendant may be ordered to pay the same with interest to the plaintiff, &c. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff said that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee died on the 22nd September, 1885, having made his last will dated the 13th March, 1881, whereof his wife Goolbai, the plaintiff, and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee were appointed the executors. The will was proved by Goolbai on the 2nd February 1886. She took possession of the estate of Mr. Nowrojee. She was an illeterate lady, only able to sign her name, and was much under the influence of the defendant, who from time to time obtained large portions of the estate from her, which he sold and utilized the proceeds for his own purposes. Goolbai died on the 17th October, 1891, intestate, and letters of administration to her estate were granted to the plaintiff on the 27th August, 1892. The plaintiff had also obtained probate of the will of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee on the 7th February, 1892, and he now represented both the estates of Mr. Nowrojee and of Goolbai, and claimed the relief in both capacities, or in one or other of them. The plaintiff was not in a position to state exactly what the dealings of the defendant with the monies and securities he obtained from Goolbai were, but he had found a receipt, dated 5th August, 1890, signed by the defendant, from which it appeared that Goolbai handed to the defendant Government paper to the amount of Rs. 10,000 as earnest money on account of the purchase of the Victoria Roller Flour Mills, and it also appeared from a memo. at the foot of the receipt that Goolbai handed to the defendant certain shares in the receipt mentioned, stated to be worth Rs. 60,000. The plaintiff had also found a book of account in the Gujarati language in the handwriting of the defendant, which purported to contain an account between Goolbai and the defendant. The balance due by the defendant to Goolbai according to the account on the 13th March, 1891, was Rs. 70,000, on which interest was to be paid by the defendant at the rate of ten annas per cent. per mensem from the 1st February, 1891. The defendant also deposited with Goolbai nine documents of title by way of equitable mortgage, particulars whereof were given in the account It was stated by the defendant in a writing, made in the account and dated 16th May, 1891, that he had received the documents of title from Goolbai in order to raise money on them. The documents of title were still in the possession of the defendant, who did not raise money on them. The defendant, by his letter dated the 14th September, 1892, to the plaintiff's attorneys, alleged that Goolbai was a partner with him in the Victoria Roller Flour Mill, but the plaintiff was not able to find anything to support the assertion; on the contrary, the plaintiff believed that the defendant utilized the monies and securities handed to him by Goolbai to purchase for himself the Victoria Roller Flour Mill, and that the monies due in respect thereof by the defendant to Goolbai, were secured by equitable mortgage of the mill. The plaintiff was informed and believed that the defendat agreed to pay Goolbai 7½ per cent. interest per annum on the monies due, and also to pay her one-fourth of the net profits of the mill, but she was not to be liable for any losses. The plaintiff, as executor of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and as administrator of Goolbai, jointly and severally prayed as follows:—That the defendnt might be ordered to make full discovery of and to account for all dealings and transactions between him and Goolbai; that the monies due from the defendant to the estate of Mr. Nowrojee or to the estate of Goolbai jointly or severally might be ascertained, and that the defendant might be ordered to pay the same with interest to the plaintiff. It might be declared that the Victoria Roller Flour Mill and premises, described in the nine documents of title, were validly charged and equitably mortgaged as security for the monies due, and that the same might be sold and the proceeds applied in payment of the monies. The defendant might be ordered to produce and deliver to the plaintiff the nine documents of title, and to pay costs, &c.

The defendant, in his defence, said that Goolbai dealt with the estate left by the will of Mr. Nowrojee as her own, and as if she was absolutely entitled thereto, as he submitted under the terms of the will she was. He submitted that, as executor of the will of Mr. Nowrojee, the plaintiff had no cause of action against him. The plaintiff was not entitled to claim the relief in the suit in the capacity of executor of Mr. Nowrojee and administrator of Goolbai, and he ought to have elected in which capacity to claim. The defendant denied that Goolbai was an illiterate lady, or was under his influence, or that he from time to time obtained large portions of the estate from her which he sold, and utilized the proceeds for his own purposes. Goolbai who was an extremely intelligent lady, and of good business capacity, was very anxious to find some means to obtain employment for Furdoonjee, the son of Dadabhoy Cursetjee, a nephew of Mr. Nowrojee, and whom Mr. Nowrojee referred to in his will and treated him as his adopted son. Goolbai requested the defendant to assist her in so doing, and he agreed to do so. The moneys he received from Goolbai were not received for his own purposes, but merely for the purposes above mentioned. In the month of August, 1890, at the request of Goolbai, the defendant purchased the buildings and machinery of the Western India Flour Mill, Limited, from the liquidators of the company with the knowledge and consent of Goolbai in partnership with other persons, who had half a share in the purchase. The other half, it was agreed, should be divided between Goolbai and the defendant in equal shares with the intent that Furdoonjee should be admitted as a partner in the place of Goolbai as her nominee. The interest of the other persons was bought by the defendant and his partner Jehangir Nusserwanjee Patel. The defendant submitted to the judgment of the Court whether, by the transaction as mentioned above, Goolbai became a partner with him and Jehangir N. Patel, or whether she was a sub-partner of the defendant, and whether Jehangir N. Patel was not a necessary party to the suit. Certain Government paper and other securities belonging to Goolbai were sold, and the proceeds thereof applied for the purposes of the partnership. The mill, when it was purchased, had machinery set up which was not of approved character, and the defendant and Jehangir N. Patel, with the knowledge and consent of Goolbai, expended large sums in repairing and refitting the mill and the machinery thereof, and otherwise improving the same. Goolbai, the defendant, and Jehangir were each to be allowed interest at the rate of ten annas per cent. per mensem upon the moneys advanced by them for the purpose of the partnership. The defendant denied he deposited with Goolbai, by way of equitable mortgage, nine documents of title. The defendant, with the consent of Goolbai, raised money for the purposes of the partnership, assuring the creditors that the mill was unencumbered, and the creditors had a lien upon the whole of the partnership property, including the mill, and were entitled to be paid in priority to the partners, including Goolbai or her representative. He denied that Goolbai was to have a one-fourth share of the net profit of the mill, but was not to be liable for any losses. Goolbai had a one-fourth share in the profit, and was liable for one-fourth share in the losses. The defendant had always been ready and willing to account to any person, who really represented the estate of Goolbai, in respect of her share in the partnership, but he submitted that the suit, as at present framed, was unsustainable and should be dismissed with costs. He further said that the estate of Goolbai exceeded Rs. 10,000, whereas the plaintiff, in his petition for letters of administration, had sworn the same to be under Rs. 9,685 only. He submitted to the judgment of the Court whether the plaintiff could now maintain the suit. In his supplementary statement the defendant said that the suit was improperly brought and wrongly conceived, and should be dismissed. If the plaintiff was permitted to go on with the suit, the defendant claimed to set off Rs. 40,000, or such other sum as might be found due to him, as his share in the estate of Goolbai, the intestate, against the claim of the plaintiff in the suit.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort, Mr. Damodar Tapidas presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read the chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and the balance-sheet of the company, already circulated amongst you, will give you a full idea as to the position of your company, the directors, as mentioned in their report, take every necessary precaution to improve the position of your company in conjunction with the secretaries and treasurers, who are always very keen in managing the affairs of your company. I may mention that out of the 505 shares of the silk mill your directors have sold 50 shares at a premium of Rs. 200 per share and 5 shares at a premium of Rs. 250 per share, and as the position of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill has been greatly improved the future course regarding the remaining shares will be taken by your directors as they deem best in the interest of the company.

In the directors' report it was stated that the shareholders will observe from the printed accounts accompanying this, that the company has made a net profit of Rs. 76,419-5-8 for the past year, including the sum of Rs. 1,108-2-1 brought forward from last year's account. During the first six months the working of the company was satisfactory, but in the next half year they regret to state that owing to the high prices of cotton then ruling on account of short American crop and at the same time yarn market not responding, your mill has earned only a small amount. The sum available for distribution is Rs. 76,419-5-8, out of which an ad-interim dividend for the six months ended 31st December, 1892, at the rate of Rs. 25 per share has been paid, thus absorbing Rs. 44,775, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,644-5-8, out of which they have transferred Rs. 2,000 to insurance fund account in terms of the Articles of Association and they now recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 15 per share, amounting to Rs. 26,865 and the balance of Rs. 2,779-5-8 to carry forward to next year's account. You are doubtless aware that your directors have been gradually improving the mill, and during the period under review they had ordered 13 ring frames containing 4,856 spindles, from Messrs. Brooks and Doxey in place of old flier throstle and mule spindles, some of these are already working owing to the increase of machinery and also on account of the age of the boilers the working pressure having been reduced your directors were obliged to put in new boilers, and consequently three new boilers of 130 lbs. pressure from Messrs. Tinker Shenton & Co. were ordered out and are now lately working. They have also ordered out from Messrs. John Downham & Co. a finishing machine with necessary plants for improving the quality of cloth. Both mills and loom shed and stock-in-trade have been insured for Rs. 18,89,000. The retiring directors are Messrs. Dayabhoy Tapidass and Vijbhoucndas Atmaram, but they are eligible for re-election. You have also to appoint auditor or auditors and to fix his or their remuneration.

The above report and audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1893, having been approved and adopted, the resolution were carried, declaring a dividend of Rs. 15 per share, re-electing Messrs. Dayabhoy Tapidass and Vijbhoocandass Atmaram as directors of the company, and reappointing Messrs. M. B. De Quadros and Jamnadass Parmanundas as auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, secretaries, and treasurers for their able managament of the company's affairs brought the business of the meeting to a close.

THE BOWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

At the instance of the Bombay Missionary Conference the following circular letter has been advanced by Dr. Mackichan and the Rev. R. M. Gray to the subscribers to the Bowen Memorial Fund. When five years ago an appeal was made for funds to perpetuate in some fitting way the memory of the late George Bowen, it was proposed to erect in some suitable quarter of the city a memorial building which should include a *Native Christian Institute*, especially adapted to meet the wants of the Native Christian community of Bombay, and a *Hall* to serve as a centre for united Missionary and Christian effort. The sum of money, however, which was contributed in response to the appeal, fell so far short of the Rs. 50,000 required and asked for to carry out this very desirable scheme that up to the present date no steps have been taken. The Fund, consisting of contributions and the accumulation of interest during the five years amounts now to Rs. 11,000.

It is felt by all that the original scheme was well chosen and that no other would meet so distinct a want in Bombay or be so generally acceptable. At the same time, as the sum of money at the credit of the Fund is so manifestly inadequte to carry out that scheme in any worthy manner, and it seems unlikely that any considerable further contributions will be received, the question has been raised whether it might not be better to abandon the the original proposal altogether and employ the money in promoting some other more practicable object equally consistent with the spirit of the man whose memory it was intended to honour.

Accordingly, at a meeting of the Bombay Missionary Conference Committee held on the 7th August 1893, it was proposed that the Bowen Memorial Fund should be used to establish a scheme of Scripture Examination Prizes, to be called the *George Bowen Scripture Examination* Scheme, to encourage the study of the Bible throughout the Presidency, and do for Bombay what the *Peter Cator Examination* Scheme does for Madras. A majority of the Committee agreed to this proposal, which has also met with much approval from Missionaries generally.

At the same time, as there is some difference of opinion, and as much regret has been expressed that it should be found necessary to depart from the original plan, it has been thought right to refer the matter to as many of the original subscribers as can be reached, and to invite from them an expression of opinion. Accordingly the Conference will be grateful if, on receipt of this circular, you will write to the Secretary intimating whether you are prepared to give your consent or not to the proposed change of plan. If no answer has been received from you on the 31st January 1894, the conclusion will be drawn that you are willing to leave the matter in the hands of the Conference.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH OF OCTOBER 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the pas 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the pret vious 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·834	Calm	1	92·0	71·6	50	...	25·39	−0·23
Agra	29·892	N W	12	91·5	65·5	53	...	21·60	−6·83
Cawnpore	29·895	N N E	2	91·6	63·0	69	...	50·76	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	29·877	Calm	1	98·5	68·2	42	...	30·95	−6·23
Jacobabad	29·851	Calm	1	100·0	69·9	45	...	1·53	−1·36
Karachi	29·875	W S W	9	92·5	71·4	79	...	7·26	+9·95
Jeypore	29·902	Calm	2	98·6	69·4	53	...	25·52	−0·45
Ajmere	29·833	Calm	2	91·4	59·7	73	...	27·97	+7·20
Deesa	29·855	E N E	4	97·8	66·8	56	...	47·51	+22·69
Ahmedabad	29·833	E N E	2	97·7	1	57	...	41·38	...
Bhuj	29·851	W	7	98·0	73·9	41	...	11·33	−4·12
Rajkot	29·830	Calm	4	98·9	73·3	55	...	22·30	−7·15
Veraval	29·825

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD IN SADASHIV STREET.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, by order of Bai Cooverbai, wife of Pirojsha Rustomjee Batliwalla, and on account and risk of Mr. Balkrishna Nilajee Pitlay, under the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 31st November, 1891.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground forming a portion of, cert, called Pattank wadi, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Sadashiv Street, Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 438 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 439, 347 and 638, new No. 2356, old survey Nos. 536 and 538, and are assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 242, street No. 25, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Govind Gungadhur Fudke, on or towards the west and north by the property of Huricbund Sadashivjee, and on or towards the south by a public passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Balkrishna Nilajee Pitlay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhurumsey and Cama, Solicitors for the Vendor or to the undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, October 13, 1893. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF KOOMBHARWADA STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Khoja Rahimbhoy Hemraj, executor of the last will and testament of Pandoba Luxmon Sakray, the mortgagor, by virtue of a mortgage-deed, dated 25th April, 1892, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Koombharwada Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 139 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1933, and now No. 9059, old Survey No. 331, and new Survey No. 5002, and which said messuages were and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 116, and are bounded on the east by the Koombharwada Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweepers passage, on the north by the property of Tookaram Sindhey, and on the south by the property of Vallabdas Jairam, and which said property is now occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq., Solicitor to the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 13, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and substantial Vimbridge and Robert pattern black and teakwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture made to order, sewing machine on stand, by Singer, mahogany square piano, firstrate marble clock, rich old sabanas lars, also rich open carved blackwood furniture, Hinks's lamps, bagatelle table, with balls and cues, etc., the property of C. BOWHILL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED CARDIFF COAL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clarke Bunder, on account of the Insurance Office concerned—

About 300 tons of Cardiff coal ex s s " Saint Pancras," and damaged by fire.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the executor of the will of the late Haji Jan Begum the following jewellery, viz. :—

Gold ornaments, called chital, vars, bangles, tavid, pootli, har, hardi, rings, watches, &c., jewellery consisting of dammi, diamond, emerald, ruby and catseye rings, pearl, tavid, necklace, bracelets, earrings, and 4 emeralds, silver ware, &c., consisting of snuff boxes, hooks, chilum, bangles, chains and coins, amber and coral beads, salt cellars, candlesticks, spoons and forks, brass table ornaments, work-box, cashmere shawl, &c.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 case harness furniture.
1 American 3-stops organ.
1 double-barrel hammerless 12 bore top lever gun, in case, with implements.
2 single-barrel muzzle-loading guns.
3 doz. bentwood chairs.
1 large size cooking stove.

The property of an officer leaving India—

1 R. A. Officer's military saddle and bridle complete, in good order, most of the leather work being quite new, also riding boots, and irons, large grain box, &c.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Abdoola Hajee Hassum, Ex. s. s. Stolzenfels—

H-28—3156—1 case spectacles.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light strong dog-cart.
1 new C spring landau with spring seats and backs.
1 English-built mail-phaeton.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

ON a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khoja Mohrda, in the premises of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co.'s Offices, the valuable substantial-made black and teakwood household furniture, English pier glasses, rich chandeliers and hanging argand lamps, wall shades, kerosine hanging stable lamps, elegant made drawing-room chiffoniers and cabinets, almirahs, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of HASSUMBHAI VISRAM, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, October 13, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, 14th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 bay Arab horse, about 14, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 country-bred chesnut pony, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach box.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong English built dog-cart by Bennett and Barker.
1 chesnut Arab horse, 8 years old, goes in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 CASES OF GLASSWARE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

11 cases plain and engraved glassware, consisting of liqueur, wine, port, sherry, and champagne glasses, wine and water tumblers, pint and half-pint tumblers, soda water tumblers of various patterns.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No 22, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, couches, glass-door book-case, writing tables with pigeon holes, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, almyras, wardrobes, 1 and 4-lights hanging kerosine lamps, bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BONE-CRUSHING MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Bunder, two bone-crushers and a distintegrator, together with a large teakwood corrugated iron shed, coal, tubs, coal crab winch, cob wheels, platform scale, weighing scale and weights, pulleys, large iron chains, galvanized sheets, &c.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the old Resident Surgeon's bungalow, in the compound of the European General Hospital, opposite to Mr. Vurjeevandass Madowdass's house, at Frere Road, Fort, the superb household furniture, designed and executed to order by "John Roberts and Co.," and consists of complete suites for drawing, dinning and bed rooms, of the best make and workmanship, covered in silk tapestry and fabrics of the finest quality, superb and most elegant electroplated ware, very handsome China and porcelain ware of rich quality, a nice large handsome carpet, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, with handsome silk and lace shades, one handsome strong English-built landau suitable for single or pair by "Kinnes," a handsome strong E. B. glass-fronted miniature brougham, one well-bred chestnut waler horse, very fast and showy, one handsome strong bay waler cob, fast and showy, both going in double and single harness, one pair of very handsome high bred grey Arab horses, 16-2½ high, 5 years old, goes well in single and double harness, sets of patent leather single and double harness, a large Rangoon teakwood corrugated iron shed, &c. &c., the property of Mr. HORMASJEE NUSSERWANJI VAKEEL, owing to his family returning to Hyderabad.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view six days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, October 13, 1893.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, by 6 p.m., on MONDAY, 16th October, 1893, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Ganeshkhind, 5th October, 1893.

TO

COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS

NAVIGATING BY CHRONOMETERS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake

CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated, for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.
MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN who desire to Subscribe to this Fund are requested to intimate the same to any of the Secretaries and to pay their Subscriptions to the account of the TELANG MEMORIAL FUND, at the Bank of Bombay, or to the Treasurer.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
D. E. WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries.

HURKISONDAS NARROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Charzers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few firstclass Polo Ponies.

DR F B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 12.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 98⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107½. The market rates of discount were advanced ⅛ on short London Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1¼ and 2¼ per cent., respectively. Tuesday's advance of 1-16d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver was lost, the quotation returning to 33⅞d. per oz.; but rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £65 13-16. In New York, the price of the metal had become nominal again; with Demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·85 dollars. French Rentes on Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 98¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade stiffer, at fcs. 25·19.

The Indian Council made no allotments of Bills or Wire Transfers again yesterday. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on London at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 2 15-16d.; but this quotation is called nominal by Reuter.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 43s. 3d. for 416 lbs. cif, shipment to Hamburg, this and or next month; and Yellow Guzerat Rape Seed at 38s. 3d. for 416 lbs. cif, shipment to Dunkirk, this and or next month.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 9-16d. per lb.; but all other spot Cotton was unchanged in value; and American Arrivals were unaltered in all positions. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The market closed quiet; Surats neglected; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The Manchester market was steady.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York advanced 3-16 cent yesterday, returning to Monday's quotation of 8 3/8 cents per lb; while January Futures were 18 points higher, at 8·35 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 36,000 bales; and the figures for the three seasons to date compare as follows :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts....	36,000	32,000	58,000
Four days' do. ...	179,000	173,000	251,000
Since 1st September.	742,000	765,000	1,279,000

IMPORT OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—Reuter's figures for the shipments of *Cotton*, *Cloth*, and *Twist* to India for last month are now to hand, and as far as this Presidency is concerned, they show a material increase, say of 5¾ million yards, in the principal item of *Plain Cottons* compared with the missions for August; but in the other lines of *Goods* there was not much difference; shipments of *Twist*, however, showing a diminution of nearly half a million lbs. To Calcutta shipments of *Plain Cottons* last month were rather less than in the previous month; and the same was the case in *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons*; but of *Twist* a quarter of a million more pounds were shipped.

Bombay—	Sept, 1893.	Aug. 1893.
Plain Cottons.....yds.	41,800,000	35,950,000
Colored Cottons... ,,	5,550,000	5,650,000
Printed Cottons... ,,	11,500,000	11,250,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,150,000	1,550,000
Calcutta—		
Plain Cottons ...yds.	96,800,000	97,250,000
Colored Cottons... ,,	7,600,000	8,100,000
Printed Cottons... ,,	4,800,000	5,300,000
Twist ..... lbs.	1,550,000	3,300,000
Madras—		
Plain Cottons.....yds.	5,400,000	6,300,000
Colored Cottons... ,,	1,250,000	850,000
Printed Cottons... ,,	900,000	12,50,000
Twist .....lbs.	900,000	1,250,000
Bombay only	For 9 months 1893.	
Plain Cottons.....yds.	2,869,950,000	
Colored Cottons..... ,,	40,650,000	
Printed Cottons..... ,,	74,850,000	
Twist .....lbs	7,350,000	

COTTON has been steady here to-day at an advance of Re. 1 per candy; but only a small amount of business has been done. Exporters have brought 300 bales of Dharwar at Rs. 195; and 200 Barsee at Rs. 202½; and they have contracted for 300 Bengals of the new crop for January delivery, at Rs. 186; while the Mills have bought 253 Oomras, at Rs. 193½-98; and 100 each of Cutchie, at Rs. 190; and Cutchgaum, at Rs. 173 per candy.

Since the beginning of the week nearly 2½ inches of rain has been registered at Hubli, in the Dharwar Cotton circle, according to the telegrams received from the districts, this morning, and there was every appearence of a continued fall. The crops in this circle had much benefited by the timely rain, and the Cotton plants could scarcely look better than they did. The weather over the rest of the Cotton area had remained fine and bright, and Monday's favourable reports regarding the progress of the crop are confirmed.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets remain quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing; but prices in both are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	318	bales.
Wheat.....	10,927	cwts.
Linseed	6,536	,,
Rapeseed.....	4,154	,,
Gingelly.....	6,443	,,
Poppyseed.....	1,988	,,
Castorseed	2,720	,,
Rice.....	4,861	,,

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 4th Oct. 1893	1,17,46,000
Add—Silver received during the week	2,000
	1,17,48,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	2,00,000
	1,15,48,000
Bullion belonging to private Individuals	.....
	1,15,48,000

FREIGHTS remain quiet, and no fresh business to mention has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE has ruled quiet and steady all day, rates having opened at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3¼d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3¼d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Merchants' Bills have been placed at the above rate, for October delivery; and in Bank remittance we have heard of ready Telegraphic at 1s. 3¼d., and Demand at 1s. 3 5-32d. being done to a fair extent, and for next year, 1-32d. higher; and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 3 1-8 to 5-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3 3-32 to 1-8d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 3 3-16d. ,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 ¼d. ,,
Francs do.	1·60¼ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, to-day, at some recovery from last evening's rates for Fours, 105 for cash, and 104 7-8 for the next settlement having been quoted, and maintained to the close. 98 is still the price for the 3½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES.—A decline of Rs. 10 each in James Greaves, and Empress Cotton Mill shares; and of Rs. 2½ in Colaba Land and Mill; and an advance of Rs. 15 in Howard and Bullough and of Rs. 5 in Maneckji Petit, are the only changes in our list this evening, the feeling in the market being dull as ever.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil. Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended. Line Saigon Bangkok restored.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 11.

10 p.m.	80·1

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	86·3
4 p.m.	86·0
Rain on the 11th	0 in. 3 cts.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON—TYERS—October 4, at St Stephen's Church, Bareilly, by the Revd R Cumine, Robert C Henderson, to Louis, eldest daughter of Lieutenant T Tyers, A E Irrigation Department, P W D.

SILCOCK—KER—October 5, at Jhelum, by the Revd J W B Haslam, J G Silcock, Bengal Civil Service, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Robert Darling Ker, Esq., Edinburgh.

WRIGHT—DUNCAN—October 9, at St Mary's Church, Fort St George, Madras, by the Rev C H Malden, Arthur James Wright, Parewell Estate, Pollibetta, South Coorg, to M I Bowyer (Millie) Duncan, only daughter of the late Revd George Duncan, China Inland Mission Aberdeen.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—October 5, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, of fever, Frances, the beloved wife of Alex D Browne, Manager, Belgachi Tea Estate, Darjeeling, Terai.

JAMES—October 5, at Bareilly, after an illness of four days, Dorothy Mathilda, the only child of John B N and Minna R James, aged one year one month and twenty-eight days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1893.

THE Earl of Elgin, it is officially announced, will succeed Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India. As Lord Dufferin observed of Lord Lorne when he was appointed to succeed himself in the Viceroyalty of Canada, Lord Elgin not being an Irishman (like his predecessor) has done the next best thing for himself, and was born a Scotchman. Our London correspondent when including Lord Elgin's name in the list of those spoken of as likely to be selected to fill that exalted position, remarked that his lordship was not prominent in the political world in London, having been only a short time in office under the Liberal administration of 1886. It can scarcely be imputed to him as a fault that he was excluded like the rest of the Liberal Party from office for six years through the vicissitudes of electoral fortune. He is a young man of forty-four, quite a youngster amongst the octogenarian and septuagenarian politicians of the present day. There would seem to be some mysterious affinity between Canada and India, which obliges those who are destined for the highest position in this Empire to pass a qualifying or probationary period in the Dominion. Lord Dufferin was Viceroy of Canada before he went to Simla; so was his immediate successor, Lord Lansdowne; and now the latter is to give place to Lord Elgin, who was born in Montreal in the year 1849. The present Earl's father, the eighth Earl in the last generation ruled first in Canada and then in India. It may be said that the new Viceroy has a sort of hereditary right to the position which he has been called to fill. His father was fifty years of age when he became Viceroy in 1862, and died at his post before the close of the next year. In the interval he had done good work, closing the wounds left by the Mutiny. He earned the reputation of an able and industrious Viceroy, and had he been spared to complete the usual term of Viceroyalty he might have left a name equal to that of any of his predecessors. Mr. H. G. Keene, in his excellent history of India just published, pertinently remarks that Lord Elgin was one of three distinguished public men whom India had devoured in such rapid succession—Dalhousie, December 1853; Canning, June 1862; Elgin, November 20th 1863—that Lord Palmerston resolved to break through the traditional bar, and send out a seasoned Indian official—Sir John Lawrence. Up to that time the maxim laid down by Lord Cornwallis, that the Governor-General of India should always be a man of high rank who had graduated in English public life, was always acted upon—a rule which would have excluded Clive and Warren Hastings. The fate of Dalhousie, Canning, and Elgin having "thrown a deeper gloom over the terrors of exile and climate" the tradition was broken and Lawrence was made Viceroy. We have recently witnessed a new effort to break with tradition in the appointment of Sir Henry Norman. Another might be seen in the offer of the Viceroyalty and a Marquisate to Mr. Goschen, who, neglecting the aphorism "Who refuses Muses" declined both.

The example of that great renunciation was followed by Sir Henry Norman, and Lord Elgin is selected to fill the position. The Viceroy-elect has had only limited experience of the duties of office. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he became Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household in 1886 and First Commissioner of Works; he has been for the last seven years Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Fife. If there be auything in heredity he can dispense with long apprenticeship to statesmanship. The first peer of his family was one of the statesmen and diplomatists in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The seventh Earl was a General in the Army and Ambassador at Constantinople; he it was who endowed the British Museum with the famous Elgin marbles, torn from the Parthenon with a ruthless vandalism, which no one who has seen the rents made in the pediment and walls of that gift of the gods to mankind can ever forgive. It is true that the seventh Lord Elgin had the excuse that had he not packed up the marbles and sent them to London, they might have been used as building material or even burnt for lime by the prosaic and practical Turks who then ruled in Athens. We may be quite certain that the new Viceroy will not follow the ancestral example and send the marbles of the Taj to adorn the halls of the Museum in Bloomsbury. Though it is the custom to say that history repeats itself, no one will expect that the Viceroyalty of Lord Elgin during the brief years that intrude between us and the next century, will be exactly on all fours with the short term of power allotted by the fates to his father in the early sixties. Many things have changed since then, both in India and beyond the frontier. But there will always be a family likeness in Indian history; it may almost be said of the course of events in this country as of the French Government, *plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose*. It may not be altogether without profit if we look back for a moment at the circumstances under which a former Lord Elgin took office in March 1886 in succession to Lord Canning. Four months later the telegraph announced that Lord Canning was no more. Lord Elgin wrote to his wife: "So Canning and his wife, like Dalhousie and his, have fallen victims to India! Both, however, ruled here in stirring times and accomplished great things, playing their lives against a not unworthy stake. I do not think that their fate (destined to be his own) is to be deplored." Lord Elgin determined to follow the lines laid down by Lord Canning, and was much impressed with the importance of continuity in State affairs. He kept the Foreign Department in his own hands, and set himself against any undue interference with Native States. He was opposed to the introduction of taxes to which the people were not accustomed. When Dost Mahomed determined to send a military force against the Governor of Herat whom he accused of insubordination, the Viceroy withdrew his Native Agent from Kabul for the time, so that he might not appear to be in any way concerned in that domestic trouble.

It was the good fortune of the new Viceroy's distinguished father to be the first Governor-General who was able to set out for a tour in the North-West without an endless caravan of elephants, camels, and cattle, which wasted the fields like a hostile army. He travelled on the East India Railway to Benares; where he gave a banquet. After dinner he made a speech in which he pointed out the expensive nature of the system of railway construction by five per cent. guarantees, and recommended that in future private enterprise should be allowed to build railways—advice which it has not been found possible to follow on any large scale as yet, but it is still the ideal which the Government of India strives to attain. On the same tour he was present at the consecration of the graves of the victims of the massacre at Cawnpore. Proceeding by train to Agra, he held a great Durbar of the Princes and Chiefs of Central India and Rajputana and made a stirring address. By command of the Queen he assured them of her deep interest in their welfare, and informed them that the Government desired to take advantage of that favourable opportunity when all enemies domestic and foreign had been crushed—not to extend the bounds of its dominions, but to develop the resources and draw forth the natural wealth of India. Continuing, the Viceroy stated that "with this view many measures of improvement and progress have already been introduced, and among them, I may name, as more conspicuous, the railway and electric telegraph, those great discoveries of this age which have so largely increased the wealth and power of the mightiest nations of the West. By diffusing education among your vassals and dependents, establishing schools, promoting the construction of good roads, and suppressing, with the whole weight of your authority and influence, barbarous usages and crimes, such as infanticide, suttee, thuggee, and dacoities, you may, Princes and Chiefs, effectually second these endeavours of the British Government, and secure for yourselves and your people a full share of the benefits which the measures to which I have alluded are calculated to confer upon you. I have observed with satisfaction the steps which many of you have already taken in this direction, and more especially the enlightened policy which has induced some of you to remove transit and other duties which obstructed the free course of commerce through your States." The final steps in the direction of free transit have scarcely been taken yet, though good progress has been made. But the distance that has been traversed in other respects is so great that we can now scarcely conceive a Viceroy impressing upon Native Princes the necessity of putting an end to infanticide and suttee. Nor in these days would it be incumbent on a Governor-General to inform Princes and Chiefs that he has at his disposal "a large and gallant army, which if the necessity should arise I shall not hesitate to employ for the repression of disorder and the punishment of any who may be rash enough to disturb the general tranquillity." All that is now taken for granted. In many respects Lord Elgin will find the problems with which he will have to deal different from those which confronted the successor of Lord Canning, but they can be dealt with quite as effectually. If he follow in his father's footsteps, guided by the imperial spirit which prompted that statesman to change the destination of the military force *en route* for China, and on his own responsibility order it to India, to confound the wicked, Victor Alexander Bruce, the ninth Earl of Elgin will deserve well of his country and of India. The Viceroy-nominate married in 1876 Lady Constance Mary, daughter of the Earl of Southesk; his son and heir, Lord Bruce, was born in 1881. The family seat of the Elgins is Broomhall, Dunfermline, Fifeshire.

CONSIDERING that the Telegraph Imperial Department this year boasts a surplus of twenty-four lakhs of rupees, a favourable opportunity offers itself for Government to manifest its oft-expressed desire to benefit the people and encourage the spread of popular education. One paragraph of the report gives the particulars of the Press telegram traffic, which is every year growing. The number of press messages placed upon the wires in 1888-89 was under seventy-seven thousand and their value ninety-two thousand rupees. In 1892-93 the number had approximated ninety-nine thousand, and the value a lakh and thirteen thousand rupees. By cheapening the rates of press messages the Telegraph Department would not suffer very little after the first two or three months and the public would be vastly benefited by having placed before them a fuller budget of the day's news than any Indian newspaper can now hope to offer. The cost of press messages in England is trifling, and the bulk of them in the morning's papers does not represent a fraction of the outlay which a correspondingly large budget would mean to an Indian newspaper. Indian press messages are divided into classes, as private messages are, deferred, ordinary, and urgent, and the charges are a rupee for sixty-four, thirty-two, and sixteen words, respectively. In England there is no division into classes, and the newspaper correspondent can hand in its messages to the receiving clerk, and see them blown through the pneumatic tube to the instrument room, knowing full well that they will be despatched in sequence with private messages. The cost of these messages is very much less than those the correspondent places upon the wire here. If his message reach the office between six in the morning and six in the evening he must pay a shilling for every seventy-five words; if after six o'clock in the evening he may send a hundred words for a shilling. As the majority of the English newspapers are published in the morning, the bulk of the press telegram traffic is on the wires over-night and a shilling per hundred words is practically the rate. In India, the department could well afford to reduce rates to a hundred words per rupee. This is a very reasonable request which, if granted, would in a very short time be found to pay, especially if the Government of India passed a twenty-four hours' Copy-right Act to prevent piracy. The experiments so successfully carried out by Mr. Melhuish pave the way to this reduction of charges and consequent increase of traffic. For many months, it appears, repetition has been dispensed with on the long circuits between Calcutta and Rangoon, and the great value of the apparatus has, we are told, been placed beyond question after careful and exhaustive trial. The result has been a reduction in the establishment employed on this one circuit alone of one Telegraph Master and twelve signallers. Economy of working, accuracy, and speed are all obtained by Mr. Melhuish's apparatus, and the Director-General gives him credit for the high technical knowledge, patient research, and persistency which have had such a useful result. These important experiments have been carried on by Mr. J. J. Allen, the electrician to Government, who has proved that Wheatstone's automatic apparatus can be used on the larger circuits. A thousand words were transmitted from Calcutta to Nagpur, over seven hundred and seventy miles of copper wire, in less than four minutes, and between Calcutta and Nagpur, practically thirteen hundred miles, in five minutes and ten seconds. A hundred and twenty words a minute is the rate at which messages can be sent between Bombay and Allahabad. There is everything to be said in favour of reducing rates, and Mr. Brooke, the Director-General, would, doubtless, be glad to increase his staff rather than reduce it, if employment could be found for it. The experience is worth trying in the interests of the department, even if the authorities are insufficiently alive to the advantages the public would reap from an augmented supply of telegraphic news.

A COMMUNICATION was received yesterday by the Corporation from the Government stating that the Commissioner of Police recommends that the strength of the police force be further increased, the experience of the late riots having shown that the addition of 290 men already decided upon, would be inadequate. The Government state that Mr. Vincent's reasons for augmenting the strength of the mounted branch of the Bombay police are unanswerable. It is understood that the increase asked for includes an addition of one hundred sowars and thirty European constables to the force. Even with this addition the Bombay establishment would be weaker than the police force deemed necessary in Calcutta, where the population is somewhat less. The Government expressing a wish that the Corporation should nominate one of their number to watch the interests of the Municipality on the Committee which will be appointed to consider the new proposals the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta was named for that purpose. The two hundred and ninety men to be added to the strength of the force under the orders of Government recently issued with the sanction of the Government of India, have now been recruited, and are undergoing their preliminary training. It might be as well to wait and see the results of this addition to the present strength of the police before making a further addition.

THE hearing of the suit brought by Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody against the Queen

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW VICEROY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

It is officially announced that Lord Elgin will succeed Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India.

PRESS OPINION.

The *Times*, in discussing the appointment of Lord Elgin to the Viceroyalty of India, says that his Lordship's political record is blameless, if almost blank, that his character is of a high standard, and his age suitable to the post, and, moreover, that he has an hereditary connection with India. The *Times* trusts that he will show by prudence and courage that the interest of India and England are safe in his hands.

The *Standard* says that it is a better nomination than was looked for, but that his Lordship has undertaken a serious responsibility at a most critical juncture.

The *Daily News* is convinced that his Lordship will hold the scales evenly in dealing with the rival creeds and races, including our own people, and give scant encouragement to the aggressive school of forward politicians.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

General satisfaction is expressed in Simla on the appointment of Lord Elgin as Viceroy.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

The *Pioneer* says that at last Mr. Gladstone has been able to find a Viceroy in Lord Elgin. His selection obviously owes his distinction, first, to the fact of his being a Home Ruler, and, secondly, to his being the son of his father. The appointment is not one that can be expected to inspire confidence, and it is safe to say that no such unknown and untried man has ever been chosen before to fill the Governor-Generalship. All the greater the opportunity all the stronger the incentive that lies before Lord Elgin for rising to the pinnacle of statesmanship by one effort. For his own sake, and that of this country, we trust that he be found equal to the occasion. There is no reason to say that he will not. The only misgiving arises from the knowledge that the qualities that make a good Viceroy, firmness of purpose, width of view, and independent and balanced judgment, are not the distinguishing characteristics of the little remnant of peers who still hold on to the skirts of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Elgin, who was born during his father's Viceroyalty in Canada, was educated at Eton and Balliol. He married the daughter of the Earl of Southesk, and has six children.

The *Morning Post* says that the appointment of Lord Elgin is almost as a great surprise as the selection of Sir Henry Norman. His Lordship had certainly been mentioned as in the running, but he was regarded as an outsider, whose chances might have been destroyed by his not having yet filled any great administrative position. He is now given an opportunity of displaying his mettle, and we have little doubt that he will not be a failure. Lord Elgin is credited with the possession of great abilities. He bears a historic name, and his nomination will be acceptable to Simla people, who dearly love a Lord, and to that important section of the community hailing from the Land o' Cakes, who firmly believe that no one can touch a Scotchman in any capacity from the Viceroy downwards. On the whole, we are inclined to view the appointment with favour.

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

Commenting on the appointment of Lord Elgin as Viceroy, the *Mail* is of opinion that the selection is a mistake. India needs a statesman and not a country gentleman to rule over it. Lord Elgin's inexperience of administrative duties is a great obstacle to filling the post with success.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The following is the result of the race for the Middle Park Plate :—

Ladas	1
Jocasta	2
Sempronius	3

THE COAL STRIKES.

A number of large Midland coal-owners have reopened their pits at the old rate of wages.

THE SHERMAN ACT REPEAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

The Senate has begun sitting continuously in order to secure a vote upon the Sherman Act Repeal Bill. The cloak rooms of the Senate are filled with couches, and special feeding arrangements have been made for the Senators. The counts-out are constant.

The gold reserve has fallen to eighty-seven million dollars, which is the lowest figure ever known.

THE MATABELE WAR.

FIGHTING IMMINENT.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 11.

The Bechuana Police with a Mounted Contingent and a large contingent of Khamas' men will occupy Tati at the end of the week.

Lobengula with four of his best regiments is on the Shangani River, and means fighting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

ADEN, Oct. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rowa left here this evening.

HONGKONG, Oct. 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valeria, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 12.

The Mail steamer Valetta arrived from Australia.

The Italian Steamer Giava left Hongkong for Bombay on the 12th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	98 1/8
3 per cent. Reales	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13-16
Bar Silver	33 7-8

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

THE PRICE OF INLAND TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The Hon. Mr. Mackay asked the following question in the Supreme Council to-day :—As it was the case that only 2,601,241 private Inland Telegrams were transmitted in India during the year ending 31st March, 1892, about half of which were at the deferred or eight annas per eight words rate ; whether in view of the enormous population in India and the fact that more than fifty-four million inland telegrams are transmitted annually in the British Isles, where the rate is sixpence per twelve words, including address, with a population of only thirty-seven millions the question of introducing a four-anna rate for deferred messages with corresponding rates for ordinary and urgent telegrams, so as to bring the telegraph within the reach of a really tangible portion of the masses, is engaging attention of the Government of India, and, if so, whether the lower tariff is likely to be introduced, and when.

Sir Charles Pritchard replied that a scheme for introducing a four-anna tariff had been under the consideration of the Government of India and had been deferred because the present position of the Imperial Finances is not such as would justify the acceptance of the heavy initial capital expenditure involved, together with the loss of revenue that might be expected to result from the proposed reduction of tariff.

Mr. Mackay then asked whether the telegraph system in India, of which Government hold a monopoly is now giving a return when state messages are paid for, of over 4½ per cent. on the whole capital spent on military and political lines, after paying all working expenses.

Sir C. Pritchard replied that the latest available figures of years 1892-93 show that return is 4·46 per cent.

BILLS BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

The Fisheries' Bill was introduced by Sir P. Hutchins, and the Council adjourned for a week.

At the next Legislative Council the Fisheries' Bill will be referred to the Select Committee.

The Stamp Act relating to Sea Insurance and the Hon. Mr. Miller's Prisoners' Amendment Bill are likely to be introduced.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Government has sanctioned the carriage of men and horses of the 20th Field Battery from Kamptee to Ahmednagar by rail instead of by route march.

Government has approved of the ruling requiring a commissioned officer, on temporary duty, to pay rent for quarters at a temporary station if the latter are occupied by his family being made applicable to honorary commissioned and warrant officers of the departments.

Government have ruled that when any works of the nature of fortifications have to be constructed at stations which are not under the administration of the Director-General, Military Works, a Royal Engineer Officer should be deputed to design, and where it is necessary to carry out the construction.

A GUARD AT RAMPORE.

A guard will be placed at Rampore to prevent the hired transport now in the Gilgit Agency, returning to India by the Domel, Abbotabad, and Kohala Muree routes in the event of an outbreak of cholera in Kashmir.

MAXIM GUNS.

A second instalment of Maxim guns are to be sent direct to the schools of instruction.

THE ABBOTABAD CAMP.

The Abbotabad Camp, which was to have been held in November, has been abandoned.

THE DEATH OF LADY CROSTHWAITE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

A telegram has been received from Naini Tal announcing the death of lady Crosthwaite.

A FAMILY TRAGEDY.

Mr. Marsden, of the Meakins Brewery, Dalhousie, shot dead his wife and son, and seriously wounded his daughter.

SALE OF THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

For some years past the Bombay Government have been trying to get rid of the Cathedral High School, owing to the fact that the building is absolutely unsuited for the purposes of a school. The site on which this highly ornamental structure stands is without doubt the best in Bombay, but its proximity to the roadway, and the fact that it has no grounds, make it totally unsuitable for the education of the young idea, which is apt to pay more attention to a dog-fight in the street than to accumulating of a store of book knowledge. This fact has long been recognised and a more suitable building will be erected. The present building was, some years ago, offered to the Bombay Municipality for two lakhs of rupees, but the offer was declined, and it has since been in the market, Government offering to accept any tender not under Rs. 1,84,730. The Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, with that enterprise and energy which characterise all its dealings, were the first to offer this amount, and Government have accepted. A couple of years must elapse before the school can be removed, but when the Oriental comes into its new property, it will be able to boast of having in its possession one of the finest buildings in the city, and a splendidly situated property will be put to a use for which it is eminently adapted.

DEPARTURE OF THE H. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T G R Finny, sailed yesterday for Cannanore, with 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, consisting of 23 officers, 5 ladies, 864 men rank and file, 21 women, 30 children, 27 private followers, and 6 horses. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lt-Col W Phibbs	Lieut B St G Clarkson
Major and Mrs J M Piercy	Lieut C P S Ingham
Capt S E Lamb	Lieut H A Mansel
Capt and Mrs H L Rosher	Lieut C A Rowley
Capt K E Harris	Lieut E E C Dalgleish
Capt E K Ridley	2nd Lieut G R Chesnaye
Capt and Mrs F G Todd	2nd Lieut H G T Costley
Capt F H Awdry	2nd Lieut H W R Cowie
Capt and Adjt J J Asser	2nd Lieut H B Protheroe-Smith
Capt F Fort-Mellows	2nd Lieut C C Hannay
Lieut and Qr-Mr and Mrs W Kerr	2nd Lieut S J MacTier
Lieut and Mrs E H S Boner	

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	9	2 p.m.	15	24
Teheran	11	2	35 p.m.	...	33
Suez	12	3	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 12th October, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	39	...	3
" Karrachee	...	22	...	1
" Madras	...	28	...	1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Begum of Bhopal has given Rs. 1,000 to the fund for raising a statue to Lord Roberts in Calcutta. Her Highness, on Monday, entertained a large party of ladies at the Yarrows, in Simla, her guests being invited to meet Lady Lansdowne.

The 9th Bengal Infantry, which has been converted into a Khas Gurkha battalion, will be moved from Lucknow this cold weather. It has not been decided yet what regiment will replace them, but the garrison will be kept up to the customary strength.

The Sukkar riot case, in which sixty Mahommedans were implicated, has been disposed of. Mr. Hart Davis who was deputed from Karachi to try the accused, convicted 38 men. Of these 36 have been sentenced to terms varying from two to five years' imprisonment each. One Haji Musa, a wealthy Bara merchant and the son of Haji Jan Mahommed, is fined Rs. 1,000 with three hours' confinement in the Court room. A Syed, 80 years' old, and his son have been sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

The first meeting in connection with the proposed Congress at Lahore took place on Sunday evening, in the Baoli. Large crowds assembled. Raja Rampal Singh extolled the British Raj, and explained the rules of the Congress. Other speeches followed. A suggestive incident occured during the meeting. When the second lecturer, Lalla Gopal Mohun, was laying stress on the unity of all the creeds and castes of India, two Mahomedans were observed standing on a raised mound close by. Thereupon a Hindu swooped down upon them with a stick, which he laid freely over them, at the same time designating them as "polluted dogs." This might have created a disturbance, but was settled quietly.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction, at an estimated cost of nearly one lakh of rupees, of the additional accommodation required at Dum Dum and Duckinsore, in connection with the manufacture of ·303 inch cordite cartridges at the former station.

Mule-Breeding operations in the Madras Presidency between the years 1879 and 1883 having proved discouraging, and there being good reason to suppose that any measures to promote this industry at the present day would be attended with failure, Government has declined to sanction the renewal of experiments in this direction. Government is of opinion that before attempting the breeding of mules, it is most important to improve the existing stock of ponies, and that until this is done, any attempt at mule-breeding cannot possibly be expected to be a success.

The members of the Ganja Commission are slowly but surely prosecuting their enquiries. The other day a visit was paid to Naihati, and on this occasion the Commission was strengthened by the presence of Mr. Westmacott. Naihati possesses several dens, where the lowest classes of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities assemble. In one of the dens a Brahmin boy of about 14 years old was discovered, and on enquiring into his history it was found that he was in the habit of running away from home to indulge in the drug. A large crowd of boatmen and coolies ventured to represent their side of the question to the Commission. They insisted that the drug was absolutely indispensable to those who had to labour in the heat of the day, and urged that it would be nothing short of a cruelty to deprive them of it. Several date-trees were tapped, and the fresh toddy drawn from them was tasted by the Commission.

The members of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission have arrived at Simla after completing their preliminary tour. They have either in a body or by deputation visited all the Provinces of India and most of the Native States, and have definitely settled their programme and the lines on which their inquiry is to be conducted. Their formal sistings for oral evidence will begin this month in the Central Provinces. It is understood that they will not hold formal sittings in Native States, and that the order in which the Provinces are to be taken will probably be the Central Provinces, North-West Provinces, Bombay, Madras, Bengal (with Burma and Assam), and the Punjab.

It appears from a telegram received from Cuttack that 17 of the crew of that vessel have been saved, and that 30 were drowned. The Arab ship Rhumghir which is supposed to be one of the two ships reported on the Pilot's Ridge by the German steamer Bhopal just previous to the gale about a fortnight ago, has not yet arrived at Calcutta, and it is feared, says the *Englishman*, judging from the weather and sea experienced by the Seagull, which drove that vessel back to Chandbally that the Rhumghir has shared the fate of her consort.

The Madras Missionary Conference has requested the Rev. J. P. Jones, of the Madura American Mission, to furnish it with all the facts relating to the cases of hookswinging which took place in that district during the last three years, as it is the intention of the Conference to memorialise Government on the subject. The Conference evidently is unaware of the fact that the Government has already taken the necessary action in the matter.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 30th September was 217 against 214 and 210 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 37. There were 6 deaths from cholera, against 3 and 5 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 9. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 4 deaths from tetanus against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 87 and 33 respectively, against 88 and 22 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·2 per mile per annum, against 22·9 the mean of the last five years.

Further measures have been taken to prevent fatal accidents with the Lee-Metford due to the similarity between ball and blank cartridge. The dummy bullet has been abolished, the blank cases being lengthened so as to enable them to be used in magazine practice. The men will now have no excuse for using ball-cartridges by mistake, and it is to be hoped that we have heard the last of accidents similar to those which occurred at Quetta and elsewhere.

An industry which has caught on with remarkable rapidity in India during the last few years is papermaking. Ten years ago the total outturn from all the Indian paper-mills was only 7¼ million pounds a year. Last year the nine mills now in existence had an output of 26¼ million pounds.

From the 30th ultimo to the 6th instant, 1 European, 10 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 289 Hindus, 34 Mahomedans and others died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 353 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 339. The deaths are thus classified :—2 from cholera, 4 from measles, 140 from fevers, 32 from dysentery, 14 from diarrhœa, and 161 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 40·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 38·7 per 1,000 per annum.

In the United States the old classics of English literature are not so widely read as they were a generation ago, though the lighter form still retains some hold upon the American reading public. So, at least, said Mr. Tillinghast, whose opportunities of judging have been exceptionally great. Works of fiction, he observes, are of course more generally circulated than books of any other class. Nearly three-fourths of the circulation of the average reading library is composed of the lighter literature. The "Household Tales of Grimm, the "Wonder Stories" of Andersen, "Alice in Wonderland," Kingsley's "Water Babies," the "Arabian Nights," Hawthorne's "Wonder Book" and "Tanglewood Tales," "Robinson Crusoe," the "Swiss Family Robinson," and other books of their class still retain the charm which leads the child to find a delight in books and reading, and are in constant demand in every American library.

A correspondent telegraphs from Lucknow that a large meeting of the Mahomedan community, consisting of the principal nobility and gentry, was held on Sunday evening, at the premises of the late Hakim Mozaffar Hosain Khan at Katra. Prince Mirza Farrukh Taki Ali Bahadur was voted to the chair. Hakim Mirza Nazir Hassan Khan, Nawab Mirza Mohamed Murtaza Khan, Mirza Mohamed Hadi, Arabic Professor of the Christian College, Seyed Ali Sajjad, Headmaster of the Madrassa Islamia, and Syed Shahan Shah Hosain, pleader, ably spoke at great length, and protested against the Civil Service Examinations being simultaneously held in India. The following resolutions were unanimously carried : (1). That Mr. Pauls' resolution as to Civil Service Examinations being simultaneously held in India would be highly prejudicial to the interest of the Mahomedan community in India, and would materially affect the present administration of the country, resulting in serious political danger ; (2) that the representations made to the British public as to the identity of the interests of all the communities in India, which have already partially resulted in the introduction of Republican principles of Government, unsuited and foreign to the country, are a gross distortion of facts ; (3) that a memorial embodying the first and second resolutions be submitted to the House of Commons, through Sir George Chesney ; (4) that an executive Committee be formed, for the purpose of forwarding the proceedings of this meeting to the Local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for India.

A frightful waste goes on in United States households owing to the habit of buying needlessly high-priced food. This is the opinion of Mr. Atwater, the well-known Professor of Chemistry and Director of the United States Agricultural Experiment Stations. For this waste he holds the palate and poor cooking mainly responsible. There is a prevalent idea that costly foods, such as the tenderest meats, the finest fish, the highest-priced butter, the choicest flour, and the most delicate vegetables, possess some peculiar virtue which is lacking in the less expensive materials. Many who have small incomes, and really wish to economise, think it beneath them to use the cheaper meats and inexpensive but substantial groceries. People pay for flavour rather than for nutriment, and in many households high prices are depended on to make the table attractive, when good cooking and tasteful serving would be far better if they were practised. The maxim, however, that "the best is the cheapest," does not apply to food. The result, Professor Atwater says, is that in the poorer parts of New York, Washington, and other American cities, the butchers declare that they can sell the coarser cuts of meat to the rich, but that people of moderate means refuse them.

Probably many members are unaware of the fact recalled by Mr. Lucy in his article "From Behind the Speaker's Chair," in the new number of the *Strand Magazine*, that the glass roof of the House of Commons was an afterthought, and that it conceals a roof not less lofty and ornate than that of the House of Lords ? When the new Houses of Parliament were opened, it was found that the Lower House was just about as bad acoustically as the Upper House is notoriously to this day. In the Commons then, as in the Lords now, the average human voice lost itself amidst the immensities of the roof. The Lords continue to suffer the inconvenience of lack of acousti properties in their Chamber. In the Commons, where business really must be done, and is conducted viva voce, it was necessary to have a Chamber in which one man could hear another speak. After many devices and experiments the roof was lowered by a contrivance of glass, which serves a double debt to pay. Through these sheets of glass falls the brilliant light that illumines the House of Commons, whilst it encloses a space by which the plan of ventilation is made practicable.

Sir Horace Davey (says a correspondent of the *Westminster*) began his career by devilling for Mr. Wickens, a busy and able lawyer, with a large commercial practice, and when that learned gentleman was appointed a Vice-Chancellor Mr. Davey practically acquired his business and became his secretary. It is estimated that since Sir Horace was appointed a Q.C. in 1875 his professional exertions have produced an income running far into five figures. He began his career as a "leader" by practising at the "Rolls" before Sir George Jassel, the most rapid judge that ever sat upon the Bench, his chief opponent being Mr. Chitty, now the senior judge of the Chancery Division, to whom the vacant seat in the Court of Appeal would have been given if Sir Horace Davey had declined to accept it. Six years later he "went special," that is, he ceased to be attached to any particular court, and required a special fee of fifty guineas before he would consent to go anywhere. In addition to appearing in nearly all the important equity cases of recent years, Sir Horace Davey has enjoyed a large practice in patent actions, which are probably the most remunerative an advocate can be engaged in, the fees paid by some wealthy companies being truly enormous. He has appeared in nearly all recent cases involving difficult questions of electric lighting, and in his forensic capacity has acquired a knowledge of the science of electricity which even Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., has been compelled to take seriously into account. The new Lord Justice of Appeal is, indeed, a distinguished scholar as well as a profound lawyer. At Oxford he quite fulfilled the brilliant promise of his career at Rugby. He obtained a "Double First," secured the Senior Mathematical Scholarship, became Johnson's Mathematical Scholar, and won the Eldon Law Scholarship.

Another anecdote of the late Mr. Spurgeon is related by Mr. A. J. Parker in "The Sword and the Trowel," Preaching one Sunday at the Tabernacle, from the words "I will trust and not be afraid," he paused in his discourse, leaned against the front rail of the upper platform, and pointing to one of his hearers, whose attire was suggestive of agricultural pursuits, said—"Down there is the farmer ; he is feeling very sad. Last week he took his cattle to market, but could not obtain the price he wanted for them. He must trust and not be afraid." The farmer thereupon was greatly perplexed, for Mr. Spurgeon had exactly described his case, and he marvelled much. At the close of the service, through the escort of one of the deacons, he found his way to the Pastor's vestry, and Mr. Spurgeon shook his hand kindly. "Please tell me, Mr. Spurgeon," said the visitor, "who told you of my trouble. I was truly sad last week because I could not get the sum I wanted for my sheep." Upon hearing this, Mr. Spurgeon smiled, and said "No one told me of your trouble ; neither, my friend, did I know you ; but as I saw you sitting just in front of me to-night, looking very disconsolate, I thought, 'Now, there is the farmer, and he is sad ; I must say something to him.'"

A smelling-out case by witch doctors, whose arts were practised with the result that Lobengula put to death Umhlaba, the Regent, and his brother is described by Mr. Colenbrander, the Agent at Buluwayo, the Matabele capital. Writing to Mr. Moffat, the Assistant Commissioner at Palapye, in June last year, he says :—"Poor Umhalba was strangled by the King's ordres on the 5th, and his brother Sidhlohlo shot dead on the 6th. Since then the Imbizo have been turned loose to kill all their sons, wives, and children, capturing their cattle and slaves. Their dogs were stoned on the 6th. How many poor innocent human beings will thus suffer death is impossible to tell, for these brutes of Imbizo are only too glad to destroy life. As I told you, I think, in my previous letter, the King was hard at it with his 'witches,' and the result is that the best man in the country, and I should say most harmless, was smelt out by these devils as being in possession of some drug by the use of which Umhlaba and family drugged the Queens."

The Austrian Archduke, Prince Ferdinand, is not "in the good books," as folks say, of the people of Nagasaki. Great preparations had been made to receive him when he arrived in the harbour the other day in the Austrian man-of-war Kaiserin Elizabeth ; but the Prince preferred to slip ashore and wander about the city incognito, purchasing curious and dining at "Ichiriki," which is described as "a not very high-class Japanese eating-house." After this he paid a private visit to the Acting-Consul for Austro-Hungary, and returned to his ship. The inhabitants of Kobe, which was the next place visited, are said to have experienced a like disappointment.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC WEEK.

FOURTH DAY.

The last day of this meeting undoubtedly evoked the greatest interest. The four sides of the Maidan were crowded with spectaters and the entries, at least in the first part of the programme, produced some excellent displays of horsemanship. The great feature of the day was the tent-pegging in sections of four, and in sections of four file. In the first the Gymkhana and the Hyderabad Contingent made a really first-class exhibition, and the dash and neatness with which they rode at the pegs elicited the warmest enthusiasm. In the tent-pegging in file the Hyderabad Contingent made a grand show, making the highest possible score. The first team of the 2nd Bombay Lancers also made an exceptional display, and well deserved the second place.

Two events in the programme had to be abandoned, in consequence of a heavy storm coming up about six o'clock.

"Tent Pegging" by sections of four horses and ponies :—

Hyderabad team—Lieut A K Armstrong, Lieut J L Orr, Sirdar Karim Beg, and Mir Hydiat Ali, 4 points	1
Bombay Gymkhana—Capt. Smith, Mr Stewart, Capt Harrison and Reddie, 34 points	2
Bombay Light Horse—Mr McCausland, Capt Cuffe, Mr Kier, and Lieut Symons, 6 points	0
Pali Hill—Messrs Smetham, Wehrli, Fischer, and Muirhead, Bombay Native Infantry, 21 points	0
Native Infantry—Lieut Walker, Lieut Creagh, Lieut West, and Lieut Grace	0
Colaba Team—Lieut Casher, Lieut Stable, Lieut A J Peile, and Lieut Tulloch, 23 points	0

The Hyderabad Contingent went up at a splendid pace and with excellent dressing. The Gymkhana also made an excellent show.

"Tent Pegging" by sections of four in file. Open.

Hyderabad Contingent, 48 points	1
No. 1 Team, 2nd Bombay Lancers, 40 points	2
No 3 Team, 2nd Bombay Lancers 28 points	0
No. 2 Team, 2nd Bombay Lancers, 8 points	0

This was a splendid show of tent-pegging between the Hyderabad Contingent and No. 1 team of the Lancers. The Contingent went up in fine style and in both rounds took every peg. The Lancers also made an excellent show.

"Pony and Galloway Scurry."—

A Foulkes' The Shrew, F O Ellison	1
H B Thurburn's Blackbird, F C Macras	2
T W Birkett's Kismet, Owner	0
W C Squire's Nougat, Owner	0
C Gray's Little Jim, Owner	0
A H Hammond Flaneur, D J Muirhead	0

Foulkes won in a canter.

"Horse Jumping."—

F S Walker's Kilgobbin, Owner	1
G H McCausland's Friendship, Owner	2
H C Burder's Billy (late Eve) Owner	3
Capt S C U Smith's Macduff, Owner	0
J Brooks' Bob, G H Brooks	0
C Gray's—Owner	0
F S Macrae's Cockade, Owner	0
H A H Payne's Curlew, Owner	0
C H Grace's David, Owner	0
D Lindsay's Blackbird, Owner	0
A M Tod's Dinah, Owner	0
J Murdoch's Maid of Perth, Owner	0

Walker and McCausland went over the jumps in fine style, and tied for first place. In the round for first and second Walker took the jumps cleanest and won.

"Needle and Thread Race.—

Ladies' Nomination.

Palie, nominated by Mrs Scott	1
A M Tod, nominated by Miss Long	2
Ellison, nominated by	3
H A H Payne, nominated by Mrs Sander Slater	0
F S Walker, nominated by Mrs Leslie	0
T W Birkett, nominated by Mrs Gray	0
C Gray, nominated by Mrs Gray	0
H E John, nominated by	0
A Foulkes, nominated by Miss Moorhouse	0
H C Burder, nominated by	0
G H McCausland, nominated by Miss Smith	0
D J Muirhead, nominated by Mrs Graves	0

Darkness and a heavy dust-storm had come on before this event was decided, and all interest was lost by the spectators hurrying off the field.

The "Saturday to Monday" Race and the "V. C." Race could not be run.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC WEEK.

GOLF, FIRST HANDICAP.

The first of the Golf Handicaps commenced on Wednesday morning, and as many of the posts, flags, and hurdles used for the Athletic Sports on the two previous days had been removed, it was expected that there would be an improvement in the scoring. This was not, however, the case, for only five of the competitors got round in scores under 50, although there was a field of twenty-two. The best round was done by Mr. L. J. Robertson, who did a brilliant 42. This was two points better than the score of 44 made by himself and Mr. Steven on the previous day, and is the record of the present course and the lowest round, so far, in the competitions of the Athletic Week. As the committee give a silver medal for the lowest round Mr. Robertson at present heads the list. The score next to Mr. Robertson's—*longo intervallo*—was Mr. Stiven's 47 and Dr. MacDonald and Mr. Young were close behind with 48 each, Mr. Raikes being 49. With so long a lead as Mr. Robertson's score had given him on the first day's play it was generally expected that he would retain the pride of place and secure first honours, but, as the Scotch caddie remarked, "it's a queer game gowff," and its strange uncertainty was fully exemplified in this competition, for Mr. Robertson was not only off his game on the second day, but seemed to get all the bad luck it was possible to get, and in the end his score amounted to 54. Mr Young, whose handicap points made him second on the first day's play, put in another round of 48, making his aggregate 96, and his nett score 96—8, or 88, which was the winning score. Dr. MacDonald made a good bid for the silver medal, his score of 43 being only a point behind. This would have been made up had any of three puts been holed, but in each case the ball stopped just on the lip of the hole. Mr. Sprott was also playing a good game and having a good try for the medal, but a piece of bad luck at the seventh hole, where an equestrian kept careering about just when Mr. Sprott was on the stroke, led to a bad stroke and a bad lie behind one of the seats. At the next stroke the ball rebounded from the seat and hit Mr. Sprott, counting two strokes for the one hit, and in the end a seven was registered where there should have been a four. The addition of these three strokes made Mr. Sprott's score 45, or two points behind Dr. MacDonald's round. Mr. Marshall Reed came next with 47, whilst Mr. E. F. Nicholson was 48, and then follow several players with 49 each. Mr. W Milne, who had done a round of 50 on the first day, made the same score yesterday, and his aggregate was 100 – 8, or 92 nett ; but as Dr. MacDonald playing from scratch was 48 + 43, or 91, Mr. Milne lost the second prize by one point and won the third prize. The following are the detailed scores :—

FIRST HANDICAP COMPETITION.

	I Round.	II Round.	Total.	Hand cap.	Nett score.
Mr W E Young	48	48	96	–8	88*
Dr D MacDonald	48	43	91	Scratch	91†
Mr W Milne	50	50	100	–8	92‡
Capt Stanley Smith	50	49	99	–8	93
Mr L J Roberson	42	54	96	–2	94
Mr B Raikes	49	49	98	–4	94
Mr W Sprott	50	45	95	Scratch	95
Mr D Carmichael	55	49	104	–8	96
Mr R W Smith	52	50	102	–6	96
Mr E Nicholson	53	48	101	–4	97
Mr C H S Boggs	56	54	110	–12	98
Mr J Stiven	47	52	99	Scratch	99
Mr M F Reed	52	47	99	Scratch	99
Mr J W Brown	59	54	113	–10	103
Mr J Maclean	51	58	109	–6	103
Mr M C Turner	58	58	116	–8	108
Mr W L Harvey	58	Retired.			
Mr C E Nixon	53	Retired.			
Mr E R Jardine	53	Retired.			
Mr R W Playfair	Retired.				
Mr W Wall	Absent.				

* First prize. † Second prize. ‡ Third prize.

Some workmen engaged in digging a new canal at Aix-la-Chapelle made an interesting archæological discovery. They unearthed many silver ornaments and coins dating from the time of the Roman occupation as well as from the Middle Ages. The most curious trophy is a little wooden figure, which lay among the Roman remains. It is about four inches long, and represents a mummy, and is unmistakably Egyptian. Similar amulets have from time to time been found in that part of Germany. They were brought there either by native Egyptians serving in Roman legions, or by Roman legionaries themselves. The growing importance of Egyptian forms of worship, which often were merely a cloak for hideous orgies, was a favourite theme for the indignation of Roman moralists and satirists, and it is interesting to discover, after so many years and in so remote a part of the Empire, a justification for their censure.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall. Dr. Thomas Blaney presided, and there were also present :—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dominick A. DeMonte, Dinsha Eduljee Wacha, Furdunjee Nasserwanjee Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram Messrs. J. F. Fernandes, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Grattan Geary, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamjee Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Naorojee Jehangir Gamadia, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Purshotamdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walsh.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The first business before the meeting was the election of a member of the Joint Schools Committee vice the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E., deceased. A letter was received from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, by the Municipal Secretary, in which the vacancy in the Committee as above was reported.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal said that Dr. Bhalchandra had given a notice of his intention to move that he (the Hon. Mr. Javerilal) should be elected a member of the Committee in place of the late Mr. Justice Telang, but he thankfully declined to accept the place, as he would not find time to attend the Committee.

Mr. Grattan Geary moved "that Mr. Nana Narayen Kothare be elected a member of the Joint Schools Committee, *vice* the Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E. deceased. That with reference to the letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, to the Municipal Secretary, the Corporation desire to place on record their deep regret at the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E., and their high sense of the good work done by him as their representative on the board of the Joint Schools Committee, as well as of his many important services to the city, as a member of the Corporation itself." In support of his motion Mr. Geary said that in the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang the Corporation and the Joint Schools Committee alike had suffered a great loss. He had evinced great interest for the education of the people and general progress of the city. It was now his (Mr. Geary's) duty to propose a successor in that vacancy, caused by the unfortunate occurrence. He proposed Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare as a successor to the seat. He might mention that Mr. Kothare was a friend of Mr. Telang, and Mr. Telang himself would have been very well satisfied at having such a colleague on the board of the Schools Committee. Mr. Kothare was an educated man, and had evinced great interest for education. Mr. Geary hoped that Mr. Kothare would do good work on the Committee, and would prove a worthy successor of Mr. Telang.

Mr. Hurkinsondas Narotumdas seconded the proposition.

Dr. Bhalchandra asked permission of the Corporation and the President to withdraw his notice of motion, whereby he intended to propose that the Hon. Mr. Javerilal should be elected a member of the Joint Schools Committee, as Mr. Javerilal refused to serve on the board.

The permission was accorded.

Mr

however much it might be in the inclination, of the Corporation to add to it the amount of the "exchange compensation allowance" in the manner contemplated in the notification. At the same time the hardship of being deprived of it is obvious, and I would respectfully ask of Government to consider whether any step is open to them by which it can be obviated.—I have, &c., H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

Priority being accorded by the Corporation Mr. Setalvad moved "That with reference to letter No. 3461, General Department, dated 28th September, 1893, from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey Government be informed that the Corporation do not desire any alteration in the Municipal Act, which would enable them to pay exchange compensation allowance to the Commissioner and the European and Eurasian officers of the Municipality." In support of the proposition Mr. Setalvad said that they all knew that the Government had awarded compensation to their servants for the reasons that they had suffered loss owing to bad exchange, but the public opinion was against it, because no case had been made out for granting compensation to the European and Eurasian officers who were drawing large salaries. Their salary was so high that even by bad exchange they did not sustain any material loss. The salary given to European and Eurasian officers in this country was higher than that given in any other part of the world. The public opinion being against such an action of the Government, he did not think it was advisable for them to follow the Government. While at Poona he drew attention of his Excellency the Governor to the meagre salary paid to the native school masters. The Governor's reply was, that there was no reason why they should pay more when they could obtain teachers on a small salary. His Excellency reminded him of the principle of "demand and supply." He (Mr. Setalvad) did not see that a case had been made out that the present salary of their officers was not sufficient and they were not satisfied with it. If the time came when they could not get good servants for the present salary then only they might consider whether or not an allowance should be given.

Mr. Cursondas Chabildas seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE IN THE POLICE FORCE.

On the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner the following letter from the Government was considered as a matter of urgency :—

No. 6367 of 1893.—Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 10th October, 1893.

From G. C. Whitworth, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, to the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor in Council to inform you that the Commissioner of Police has in consequence of the experience gained in the recent riots, considered it necessary to submit to Government proposals for a further increase of the police of the city beyond that recently sanctioned by her Majesty's Secretary of State. His Excellency in Council regrets that it should be necessary to raise again a question which, he hoped, had been finally disposed of. But recent experience shows that the Commissioner is justified in making further demands. As to the question of numbers and the proportion of the increase, which might advantageously consist of mounted police, the especial need for which his Excellency in Council considers to be beyond argument, it has been decided to consult a Committee as was done when proposals for strengthening the city police, were under consideration in 1891, and I am directed to say that, if it would be agreeable to the Corporation to nominate one of their members, his Excellency in Council will be glad to appoint their nominee to be a member of the proposed committee. His Excellency in Council would desire to leave it to the Corporation to decide in what capacity their nominee should join the Committee, whether merely as a member appointed to watch the interests of the Corporation or as one duly qualified to represent the views of that body. I am to add that in due course, full information will be conveyed to the Corporation as to the scope of the Commissioner's proposals, the views of the Committee and the intentions of Government so that the Corporation may have every opportunity to present its views if it thinks it necessary to do so, to higher authority. At present, however, I am only desired to ask you to be so good as to obtain an early decision by the Corporation as to the nomination above suggested, as his Excellency in Council desires to appoint the Committee without delay.—I have, &c. (Sd.) G. C. Whitworth, Acting Secretary to Government.

The letter being read by Mr. Barrow, Municipal Secretary,

Dr. Bhalchandra moved : "That the president be requested to inform Government with reference to its letter No. 6367 of the 10th instant, that without expressing any opinion on the questions referred to them the Corporation have nominated the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta to serve on Committee to be appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council and that Mr. P. M. Mehta has been requested to serve as a member to watch the interest of the Municipality."

Mr. Grattan Geary in seconding the proposition said that Mr. Mehta was in every way qualified to watch the interests of the Corporation. He had taken an active part in the discussion regarding the question of the strength of the Police Force of the city. It was right that he should now serve on the Committee and see what was necessary and what was not necessary. It was, he thought, a serious question as to how far they were right to economise matter concerning the safety of the life and property of the people. He hoped that Mr. Mehta would do good work on the Committee.

The proposition being put to the meeting was agreed to.

A RETIRING CHAMBER FOR THE COUNCILLORS.

Priority being given to his notice of motion, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved "that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to arrange for a room for members of the Corporation, in consultation with the committee consisting of the President, Messrs. Grattan Geary, G. W. Kemphton, R. M. Sayani, George Cotton, the Hon. Mr. Laxmidas Khimjee Vajnik, and the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta." In moving the proposition Mr. Mehta said that from looking at the plans and the designs of the buildings, he knew that there was some room meant to be reserved for the members of the Corporation. Some room, he thought, might have been kept for them where they could sit, receive friends, read books, and do such other things. They were entitled to be provided with such a room. If there was no room for the members of the Corporation and the Schools Committee it was high time to get one.

Mr. Grattan Geary, in seconding the proposition, said that such a room was necessary. He reminded the Corporation that when he (Mr. Geary) had suggested the plan which would have left more space at their disposal in the new building the Corporation did not adopt it, and thus deprived the architect of the power of making necessary accommodation and the Corporation had to suffer a serious inconvenience. He now suggested that the room which might be set apart for the members of the Corporation might also be used by the Joint Schools Committee."

The Commissioner said that he fully appreciated the necessity of such a room and the usefulness of a library as proposed by Mr. Muljí Barbhaya some time ago. He would try his best and carry out the wish of the Corporation.

Mr. Shroff suggested that the room should be as near the Corporation Hall as possible.

The proposition being put to the meeting was carried.

THE NEW FURNITURE.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta asked priority to item No. 15. on the agenda paper which was as follows :

"15. Further consideration of letter No. 7811, dated 17th, July 1893, from the Commissioner, soliciting orders as to whether the new furniture originally made for and placed in the Council Hall, consisting of a dais and platform, 15 segmental desks and 84 chairs, should be sold, or whether they should be packed up and kept in store at Paltan Road. Letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary, regarding the terms and conditions of the contract under which the furniture was supplied, the rates paid, &c., as asked for by the Corporation, in their resolution No. 4827 of the 21st August 1893."

The Commissioner, in forwarding the information on the subject, said : "Referring to the Resolution of the Corporation, No. 4827 of the 21st August last, I have the honor to submit the following information on the points raised in the said resolution :—

The accompanying contract No. 35 of 1892-93 gives the terms and conditions under which the contract was let.

The rates are as given below :—

	Rs.
Platform and Dais—Platform with linoleum covering complete for the Commissioner, Secretary, &c.....	279
Railing at back of the platform, including hand-railing.	116
Extra teak carved figures on back railing of dais (not included in the contract).....	100
Desks (sizzle) for the President, (double) for the Commissioner, (double) for the Secretary, &c., with ornamental brass hinges and handles, locks, cut glass, with inkstands complete, 5 at Rs. 350 each.....	1,750
	2,245
Chairs.—President's chair	150
Chairs for the Municipal Commissioner and other officers, 4 at Rs. 60 each.....	240
Extra paintings and decorations at the back of the President's chair (not included in the contract)	20
	410
Chair and desks for the Councillors with inkstands complete, 80 at Rs. 125 each	10,000

Separate rates for chairs and desks are not given in the contract, but taking the cost of 80 chairs, Rs. 60 each (the rate charged as above for the Commissioner's and other officers' chairs), the cost of 15 segmental desks for the Councillors would amount to Rs. 5,200.

There were three other tenders, viz., from Messrs. Ghoolam Hoosain Mooraj, Kanji Bhimji and Messrs. John Roberts and Co., respectively. The following comparative statement will show the amounts of the different tenders, compared with the amount sanctioned for the entire furniture :—

	Rs. a. p.
Sanctioned amount.....	92,055 0 0
Goolam Hoosain Mooraj.....	82,191 9 0
Kanji Bhimji.....	83,138 10 9
East Indian Art Manufacturing Company (E. wimbridge).....	91,292 8 0
Messrs. John Roberts and Co.	1,11,947 12 0

The tender of the East Indian Art Manufacturing Company, although not the lowest, was accepted because the Architect for the municipal buildings recommended very strongly its acceptance. He says in his letter amongst other things : "I am confident from the experience I have had of Mr. Wimbridge's work that he will supply the best furniture and it will be well executed, he having made this branch a specialty and earned a reputation that is well known both in India and in England." As regards the first lowest tenderer, the Architect says : "Mr. Ghoolam is not a furniture maker and from the enquiries I have made he has no factory or establishment at present. It appears he is a kind of clerk of the works or head mistry to Sirdar Diler Jung. I am of opinion that the furnishing of the New Municipal Buildings should should not be entrusted to this contractor as he has no reputation whatever as an art furniture manufacturer, and besides I feel that, should it be given to him, the furniture would be sublet and great trouble and delay would be experienced in exacting the kind of furniture required and getting it made up to time. Further, I do not think the work could be done properly for the rates tendered as my own rates were cut down very fine." As regards the second tenderer, Mr. Stevens says : "Mr. Kanji Bhimji is the usual bazaar furniture maker. He is known to me, he having made a few articles of ordinary furniture for the G. I. P. Railway and my office some years ago. He is in my opinion neither capable of carrying out the designs in a satisfactory manner nor would he be able to give me the class of workmanship I should require. Besides which I am confident he would be unable to deal with such a large contract in the time given as he has not the trained establishment and probably not the working capital that would be required. This means that there would be much trouble, inconvenience and delay, and possibly extra expense to the Corporation."

The following statement will fully explain how the grant for the entire furniture now stands :—

Items.	Amount provided in the original estimate.	Amount provided in the contract.	Actual cost.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Council Chamber	12,774 8 0	15,387 8 0	14,211 0 0
Do. do. canvas blinds	....	.....	741 4 0
Retiring room for European and Native Councillors	139 0 0	139 0 0	139 0 0
Committee rooms	2,505 0 3	2,451 10 0	2,370 10 0
Retiring rooms.....	69 8 0	69 3 0	69 1 0
	15,488 0 0		
Contingencies at 5 per cent	741 0 3	.....	.....
emporary blinds	.....	.....	135 6 9
	16,282 6 0	18,017 10 0	17,700 12 0

From the above statement it will be observed that there is a saving of Rs. 316-14-0 on the contract for the supply of furniture for the Council Chamber and rooms in connection therewith, presuming that the punkahs provided for in the contract are not erected. The statement also includes certain liabilities not yet paid for. The total saving up to the present time on the estimated amount of the *entire* furniture, including the cost of punkhas not yet erected, is Rs. 5,583-15-0

Priority was accorded and the Hon. Mr. Mehta moved "That with reference to letters from the Commissioner to the Secretary No. 7811, dated 17th July, and No. 13294 dated 2nd instant sanction be given under Section 92 (c) of the Municipal Act to the sale by the Commissioner of the dais, platform, and such of the segmental desks as may not be required by the committee appointed to provide a room for the members of the Corporation that the 84 teakwood and morocco chairs be placed somewhere in the Municipal Hall in the back rows and sides after keeping 12 for the use of the Joint schools Committee and the rest in the above-mentioned room ; any sale to be subject to the final sanction of the Corporation." In support of the motion the Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the time had come when they should make an ample solution of the question. The members must have gone through the details put forward in the letter from the Commissioner. He thought they in that way always paid high price for what they took. There were occasions it seemed to him when there were only two or three tenders and none of them was satisfactory, then the Commissioner must consider whether some other scheme was not possible that might be found satisfactory. Going into the details one would find that each of those special desks cost them three hundred rupees. The money was spent and the furniture was there so it was no use crying over those things. So far as the chairs were concerned, some might be utilised for those members who preferred cushion chairs to ordinary cane ones, a dozen might be given to the Joint Schools Committee and the rest might be utilised in the room to be provided for the members of the Corporation. Some of the desks might be used in that room and as for the rest of the furniture the Commissioner should be empowered to sell them or dispose them of in the best way possible, subject to the sanction of the Corporation.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposition which being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT'S GRIEVANCE.

The Municipal Commissioner requested the President to allow priority being given to the item No. 7 on the agenda paper, which was a resolution of the Standing Committee with a recommendation to the Corporation that sanction should be given to immediate carrying out of the sewerage of the Umarkhari Drainage district.

The President thereupon remarked that if the Corporation was bent upon carrying out the agenda from bottom to top instead of from top to bottom, he (the President) would protest against it. It was a point to be considered by the Corporation before they gave priority to this and that how much pains the Secretary and he were taking to put things in order, and to give proper places to the items of importance and utility. If the members and the Commissioner asked for priority to one thing or another now and again, then they upset the business and the Corporation would not know their way to conduct business as a properly organised body. Such a procedure made serious injury to the absent members who after looking at the agenda paper might think of coming to the meeting at the time when according to the order of the business the certain item might come on for discussion. They must, he was strongly of opinion, go on some recognised principle.

The Commissioner pointed out that if the business of the day had been gone through according to the order prescribed in the agenda paper the item for which he asked priority should by that time have been reached.

The President remarked that the Commissioner was aware that the President like other human being was quiet up to certain point but when the whole order of business was upset he must protest and call the board to order. He should not be considered disobliging or unreasonable. So far as he was concerned he put the matter in the hands of the Corporation. If the Corporation think that the question of sewerage was a very urgent matter and could not do without the sewerage being at once carried out they might give priority to it.

The Municipal Commissioner withdrew his application, remarking that he did not want priority being given to that matter.

A SIMILAR APPLICATION.

Mr. Shroff rose to ask priority to item No. 20. He said they had a full house and the question as to whether or not the Corporation were prepared to purchase the ground at Apollo Bunder offered to them by the Port Trust for Rs. 1,12,000 as a site of a public garden should be considered by such a full house. He therefore asked priority being given for it. (Laughter.)

The President refused to grant priority and declined to ask the wish of the Corporation as there were no good reasons for the application. (Hear, hear.)

BURYING GROUND FOR THE MAHOMEDANS AND BENI-ISRAELS.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that though it looked rather awkward he could not help requesting the President to grant priority to item No. 27. (Laughter.) He said that he wanted to propose to refer the subject to the burying ground committee that had already considered the same subject and therefore time should not be lost in appointing a committee. (Hear, hear.)

The priority being granted the Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the letter to the President, No. 3286, dated 29th September, 1893, from the Secretary, Port Trust, stating that the Trustees are prepared to make over to the Municipality 30,287 yards of land at Tank Bunder for the purposes of a burying ground, free of charge, on condition that the Corporation join in the cost of approaches to the new overbridge at Wari Bunder, construction of road from north of Hancock Bridge to Gunpowder Road, and continuation of certain other roads, at a net cost as estimated by the Trustees, of under Rs. 2,00,000, be referred for enquiry and report to the Committee appointed on the 20th July last to report on the question of burying ground for Mahomedans and Beni-Israels, and the committee be requested to make their report as early as possible.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposion which was agreed to.

THE MEMORIAL AT TANSA.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction should be given to the erection of an arch-way instead of an obelisk or column at a cost of Rs. 2,623 as a memorial at Tansa. The Corporation having sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for the memorial, sanction should now be given to the additional outlay of Rs. 623.

Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas seconded the proposition.

Mr. George Cotton moved as an amendment that the sanction to the additional expenditure be given subject to the provision that the name of his Excellency the Governor should be included in the inscription.

Dr. Cowasji said he would accept the amendment as a rider, but Mr. Cotton preferred to move it as an amendment, which being seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta was agreed to.

SEWERAGE OF UMERKHARI.

Mr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction should be given (1) to the immediate carrying out of the sewerage of the Umarkhari Drainage District at the estimated cost of Rs. 3,47,464, including 15 per cent. for contingencies, and (2) to the payment thereof out of surplus and other available loan fund balances, pending the raising of the loan.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition.

It being five o'clock the Hon. Mr. Setalvad moved an adjournment of the meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal seconded the motion, which was carried,

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will kindly allow me a small space in your paper to make known a grievance, which I feel sure needs only to be mentioned to be remedied. I refer to the inconvenience caused to the out-door patients at St. George's Hospital. The hours at which such people are treated are officially notified to be between 8-30 and 10 in the morning, but it not unfrequently happens that the male patients are unable to see the doctor before 10-30 or 11 o'clock. This is due to the precedence given to the ladies, and the men consequently arrive late in their offices, much to their own annoyance and that of their superiors. I trust that the matter will receive attention and that the doctor may see his way to fix a particular hour for each sex, the men earliest by preference.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Oct. 12. PATIENT.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, OCT. 10.

AFTER the Commander-in-Chief's visit and the exodus of our fashionable people to Poona, the deluge descended upon this little Pedlington. Not alone was it a deluge of ennui, but likewise, first of oppressive, and then stormy weather. We are now having, I suppose, the return monsoon, and as the showers are particularly heavy, it is to be hoped that the ever-recurring report of "more rain urgently wanted" will have changed one of jubilancy over good rain in all parts before long. About a fortnight ago, when several miles from Belgaum, I noticed that the rice-fields, though well grown, were dry, and were too yellow for the season. Prices have risen in spite of our having had a good deal of rain. It seems to me that the wary bunniahs reap their harvest of rupees over each change of the weather. If there is plenty of rain then, "too much rain, rice all rotten" and, vice versa, but still all tends to their own advantage. The general topic of conversation here just now is the coming or going of troops. Great was the rejoicing when the notification was issued that the headquarters of the Cheshires was not be stationed in that very objectionable and apparently fever-ridden Fort St. George, but in the more-to-be-desired Fort of Bellary. Bellary, though counting many disadvantages of heat, &c., &c., still has its share of cool weather, and then, there is the all prominent advantage of "bungalows to ourselves," not being compelled to occupy quarters, ah that was the charm that lured the longing eyes of the head-quarters to Bellary. I hear Colonel Sheringham's hounds have been sold, perhaps, a new pack will be got together when he settles down in Bellary, though it seems questionable to me whether hounds will do as well in Bellary as they have done in Belgaum. Here they certainly thrive exceedingly well. This month will see the arrival of three and a half companies of the 2nd Scots, and also a large draft to the same Regiment. The Wing of the Cheshires destined for Madras will not leave here till early in November, so for a time we shall have both Regiments with us. It is thought that the 2nd Scots will be housed or tented, pardon the slang of the words, but there is a talk of tents being requisitioned in the Fort, while all the Cheshires will garrison the camp. Then the Artillery will be moving in a month's time too. The battery from St. Thomas Mount is not to come here after all, but the one coming from home, the 76th F. B., will leave their horses and guns to their successors, or rather deliver them over to them before they leave Belgaum. Major Saunders, the present Commandant of the 76th F. B., has been fortunate enough to get posted to the Battery at Nugger, so that he will go from one good station to another. The Staff Sergeants and non-commissioned officers of the 76th F. B. gave a most enjoyable dance on the 27th September, at which pretty well every one was present, Sir George Wolseley setting the example of heartily enjoying the hospitality of the gunners. Polo and cricket have had their innings whenever obtainable in the past month. Mr. Lushington has taken a cricket team to Sattara. I have not heard what their luck has been. The Rifle Club still thrives, though as the honorary secretary modestly remarks it is still in its infancy, and full details of the shooting are not always satisfactory enough to publish. Yesterday there were two competitions fired—the Bottle Stakes and the Revolver Sweep. In the former the distance was 75 yards. Five bottles were hung on a wire and formed the target. No sighting shots were allowed, Number of shots limited to five. Mrs. Foord and Mrs. Cockerill tied with three hits each. Among the men, Mr. Tarver was best with four hits. After the match affinities were drawn for, and Mrs. Cockerill and Surgeon-Major Channer won. Mrs. Foord was unlucky in that she failed to draw a partner. The Revolver Sweep was next on the card. Distance 20 yards. Three shots at a head and shoulders on a moving target. Space to fire in 10 yards. Mr. Tarver was again the victor with two hits out of three. This week promises to be phenomenally full, compared with the weeks of nothingness that have gone before. There is a talk of a gymkhana, if the weather is propitious, then there are two variety entertainments, on the 11th and 14th, in aid of an Orphanage in Allahabad, the popular prices Re. 1, Re. 1-8 and 4 annas added to the attraction of "singing, dancing, and acting" promised on the play bills, should draw crowded houses and abundant gains.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT. W. V. SENDAMORE, R.E., Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, has been granted one year's furlough.

FREDERICK ARTHUR FOY, M.B., C.M., is appointed Surgeon Lieut., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice W. McEvoy, deceased.

CAPT. W. W. BATTISCOMBE, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, is granted leave for one year.

LIEUT. C. E. BAYNES, Staff Corps, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is appointed A.-D.-C. and Interpreter on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

LIEUT.-Col. H. A. VINCENT has been granted one month's leave.

MAJOR E. C. KELLIE, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted leave for one month.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. W. SPRING, Bombay Ordnance Department, on vacating his appointment as Inspector-General of Ordnance, has been allowed to reside in India, at Poona or Mahableshwar.

THE Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 1st Circle, Bombay, who was promoted to a half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy, while on leave in England, has been specially allowed to continue in his Indian appointment.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. G. SHAW, Indian Veterinary Department, has been permitted to retire from the service, on a pension of £495 per annum, with effect from the 1st October, 1893.

THE abolition of the privilege of making family payments or remittances to England through Government does not affect the payment as hitherto in England, if desired, of good service, or wound, and injury pensions to military officers serving in India, and therefore these payments are not to be taken into account in adjusting claims to exchange compensation allowance.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

SIR E. BUCK'S ADDRESS.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The Government of India desires, more over, to express its conviction that in dealing with agricultural improvement the earliest ambition of the Agricultural Departments should be to secure the active aid of those members of the Native community who are sincerely interested in agriculture. It is after all only through and by the Native community that agricultural improvements can on any important scale be effected. Native gentlemen have experience and facilities for extending improvements which no official can hope to obtain, while in many provinces they have a large amount of capital available for investment in agricultural enterprise. They are familiar with the usages of the cultivating classes. They understand the existing system of Indian agriculture, and they are often acquainted with the local reasons which justify practices that may seem strange and illogical to a European observer. They can therefore best guide the course of agricultural improvement with the least disturbance of existing circumstances, and develop the true policy of progress in improving and adding to indigenous conditions without that subversion of ideas and methods which is likely to accompany the introduction of exotic reforms. To secure their co-operation is, therefore, an important object. Nor must it be forgotten that a further valuable source of information and advice exists in the European community of planters and landlords, who have already given a useful lead to Native enterprise in the adaptation of Western appliances to the agricultural system of the East.

"The views of the Government of India may be summed up by saying that the foundation of the work of an Indian Agricultural Department should be the accurate investigation of facts with the view of ascertaining what administrative course is necessary to preserve the stability of agricultural operations. It is desired therefore, that the new departments should be so constituted as to give the fullest effect to this policy. The primary efforts of the departments should, when established, be devoted to the organization of agricultural inquiry, which has been shown to comprise the duties of gauging the stability of agricultural operations in every part of a province, of classifying the areas of the province according to the result of careful investigation, and of deciding what method of administrative treatment is suitable to each, so as to maintain agricultural operations up to the highest standard of efficiency possible under present conditions. From a system of agricultural enquiries thus conducted will follow the gradual development of agricultural improvement in its manifold variety, and the Government of India will be satisfied if, on the first constitution of an Agricultural Department, the organization of agricultural inquiry is placed in the hands of qualified officials, to whom may be committed the subsequent preparation of carefully-considered proposals for agricultural improvement."

It will be noted that the practical action suggested in paragraph 10 is of a more general character than are the positive measures indicated in paragraph 11. It has been possible, therefore, while the Agricultural Departments have been organizing the land-record system, to make some progress in the various direction suggested in paragraph 10. Communications have been vastly improved and extended by the Public Works Department. New canals have been opened. The construction of wells has been encouraged. Forests have been made more serviceable to the rural population. Emigration has been promoted, and more liberal laws for the supply of agricultural advances have been introduced. Finally, in almost every Province the enactments dealing with landlords and tenants have during the past decade been amended or recast. It is true that much remains to be done, but what remains depends mainly on the investigations for which the Agricultural Department are responsible.

The reforms or improvements of paragraph 11, which are of a more strictly agricultural character, depend to a still greater extent upon the results of careful enquiry, and upon a protracted analysis of agricultural conditions. A diagnosis of the disease to which each agricultural tract is subject must be made before a treatment can be prescribed for it. General remedies can be, and have been, adopted for the general improvement of rural circumstances, but special cures cannot possibly be attempted without risk of discreditable failure and financial loss until the diagnosis is complete.

Pursuing the analogy, we may notice that while the earlier paragraphs of the Resolution deal rather with the scientific examination both of suspected causes of diseases and of the remedies suggested. It was not, at the time that the Resolution of 1881 was written, foreseen how soon the aid of scientific experts could be called in, but it was intimated that this would be done as time went on. As a matter of fact, important action has been taken in this direction during the last twelve years. This was pointed out in the Resolution summoning the present Conference, in which it was explained that a system of scientific enquiry had been organized in those branches of investigation which were beyond the scope of the ordinary establishments, and beyond, it might have been added, the means and ability of the agricultural population itself to accomplish.

"With this object," it was stated, "there have been successively established the office of Reporter on Economic Products and the Civil Veterinary and Pasteriological Departments. The Departments of Meteorology and Geology already existed, but the attention of both has been called more distinctly than before to the work of practical investigation. At the same time the Trustees of the Indian Museum have consented to carry out through their staff enquiries connected with economic Entomology and Zoology, while the Botanical Survey previously restricted to three Provinces, has been extended over the whole of India." It may be added that research in the field of economic and agricultural products has been thoroughly set on foot and already includes the completed compilation in a long series of volumes of all information obtainable to date on those subjects. While a comprehensive scheme for the investigation of cattle-diseases and the protection of agricultural stock against epidemics has been established.

Under all the heads named a programme has been framed for maintaining continuous and active investigation. But as the Resolution just referred to indicated—

"None of these Departments or institutions were connected with agriculture proper, and from 1882 to 1888 representations were made to the Secretary of State that the scheme of enquiry could not be completed without an agricultural expert, who should organize and develop a system of agricultural investigation in those directions in which scientific control was wanted. In 1889 Dr. Voelcker was sent out to India by the Secretary of State—"to advise on the best course to be adopted in order to apply the teachings of Agricultural chemistry and in order to effect improvements in Indian agriculture." Dr. Voelcker's preliminary recommendations led to the appointment, in October last, of an Agricultural Chemist, who with the aid of a laboratory Assistant, appointed at the same time to teach in the Forest School at Dehra, will take the position of the expert asked for by the Government of India.

His duties will be necessarily concerned with a larger field than that implied by the term "Agricultural Chemistry," and it is one of the objects of the present Resolution to indicate to some extent what the duties and functions of the Agricultural Chemist will be.

"In the detailed report now submitted Dr. Voelcker makes numerous recommendations in the direction of agricultural improvement and reform, many of which cover the same ground as those of the Famine Commission. His suggestions come, indeed, mainly within the scope of the programme set out in the Resolution of 1881, to the principles of which the Government of India still adhere as forming the basis of the scheme of agricultural enquiry and improvement: and, although his suggestions point, as did the Resolution of 1881, to the ultimate establishment of positive measures for improvement, they do so with the same proviso that before any real improvements can be effected in agriculture the institution of organized enquiry into methods is absolutely necessary." The Government of India desire, therefore, that for the present the main duty of the Agricultural Chemist should be to take his place in the scheme of enquiry rather than to institute what may prove to be premature efforts in the direction of agricultural improvement."

It will be desirable at this point to recapitulate under brief heads the steps which have been taken or enjoined to secure the fulfilment of the Famine Commissioners' recommendations. I have advisedly used the words "steps" as indicating measures which must be adopted in logical sequence.

(1) The organization of establishments for collecting agricultural facts and statistics.

(2) The organization of a system of supervising and training the establishments.

(3) The organization of a system of land-records to be maintained by those establishments.

(4) The careful examination of each agricultural tract by the special Departments recorded facts and statistics provided by the land records.

(5) The ascertainment of defects, if any, in each agricultural tract and their causes.

(6) The suggestion of remedies for defects in each case.

The examination by experts of those cases in which defects and their causes or remedies require investigation.

(8) The application of remedies.

(9) The co-operation of the native community.

The present Conference has been convented to discuss under the light of Dr. Voelcker's report how the programme summarized in the preceding paragraph can be developed with the assistance of the Agricultural officer. Enough has been said to show that great progress has been made under the first three heads, and that under the next four much has been accomplished though much still remains to be done. It is to these four measures and to one other not yet mentioned that our attention will have chiefly to be devoted, The eighth or the application of remedies, must, so far as it appertains to positive agricultural improvement, proceed slowly for two reasons :—

Firstly, because precise investigations, including the analysis of agricultural tracts and careful experiment by or under the direction of scientific experts, must be continued for many years before any safe conclusions can be drawn as to what suggested improvements can be safely adopted.

Secondly, because the agricultural population must be made capable, by reforms in educational methods, of adopting and assimilating improvements.

The second of the two reasons which demand the deferment of positive agricultural improvement indicates the measure to which I have alluded as not yet mentioned.

It is somewhat remarkable that neither the able and comprehensive report of the Famine Commissioners' wide-reaching as it was, nor the opening Resolution of the Government of India in 1881, appreciated or foresaw the difficulty of introducing any important improvements in agriculture until the agricultural population had been taught in the schools in such a manner to enable them to assimilate and utilize information conveyed to them. It was left to Mr. Nicholson at the Madras Conference to point this out. The Resolution of 1881 in the 12th paragraph, already quoted, dwelt, it is true, on the necessity of securing the active co-operation of the native community, but omitted to notice the necessity of so training them as to enable them to give that co-operation. The proposition put before the Conferenee is that such training cannot be secured by agricultural and technical schools, though these may be brought into the educational scheme hereafter, but must be commenced by a material change in the general system of education—a change which, it is believed, has in some Provinces already been begun. This is on the whole the most important question which the present Conference has to discuss.

The subjects for discussion are given in further detail in the circular summoning the Conference. From one point of view it is fortunate that the main objects at present in view are confined to agricultural inquiry and to agricultural education and that postive agricultural improvement, as defined in paragraph 16, must, if the views put forward are accepted, be cautiously attempted for the present financial condition of the Empire is not such as to admit of promoting large and expensive scheme of agricultural experiment, however promising they may appear to be on paper. This remark does not of course refer to expenditure on the practical improvements of a general character referred to in paragraph 15, which are already in full progress. Considerable sums are already being expended by the State in the Public works, and in the administrative measures which the Famine Commissioners recommended as conducive to agricultural interests, or to the amelioration of the condition of the rural population ; but whatever ory may be raised, and from whatever quarter, that positive improvement in agricultural practices should be hurried on, it will be wiser to postpone action involving large expenditure until the schemes of enquiry and education have been carefully worked out. For these reasons the questions brought before the Conference have been primarily confined to subjects connected with either the development of the system of agricultural research or the practical education of the agricultural classes. The question how far measures should be taken for the more direct improvement of agriculture is one which local Governments and administrations will be invited to consider.

One point must be remembered in our discussions. The Conference is not invested with any powers to lay down any authoritative programme. Its functions are confined to the suggestion of a general plan or general principles for the consideration, in the first instance, of local Governments and Administrations. It is clear that a uniform policy should, so far as this may be possible, be adopted throughout India for giving erect to the recommendations both of the Famine Commissioners and of Dr. Voelcker. It is equally evident that it would be presumptuous for the Government of India to impose its own views upon the Provinces, and that the policy adopted must be based on their advice. One method of procedure would have been to call for the opinions of the Provincial Governments upon Dr. Voelcker's report, and for the Government of India to have deduced a general policy from them. But this procedure would have resulted in protracted correspondence and in an almost impossible attempt to reconcile contradictory views and recommendations. The discussions of the Conference are intended, therefore, to define the issues upon which local Governments will be asked to submit their opinions and to clear the ground for the adoption of a practicable and reasonably unifrom policy throughout India.

THE PRABHAS PATAN COMMISSION REPORT.

(*Continued from Monday's Gazette.*)

XXVI.—The Hindus wish this place to be known by the name of a place mentioned in the second puran, but its names and details do not bear any resemblance to the disputed kund. Burgess writes in his Notes on the History of Soursshtra that the temple of Rudreshwar has been raised on the ruins of Kadareshwar destroyed by the Mahomedans.

XXVII.—The Hindus have produced no documentary evidence other than that mentioned above in connection with the history of the dispute in support of their right to bathe in the kund.

XXVIII.—The issue that we raised to enquire in connection with the kund, brings us the conclusion that the Hindus possess the right of bathing therein.

XXIX.—From the documentary evidence it appears that the Hindus have always exercised the right, and the Mahomedans have never raised a complaint against it till 1889. The fields opposite to the spot belong to a Mahomedan family known by the name of Chisty. The tradition with regard to the family is that they are the descendants of Pir Shah Mahmed whose tomb is situated in the vicinity, and surrounding the kund there are many Mahomedan tombs : one road passes through the tombs and temple of Rudreshvur and the kund are connected by a foot path. The Hindus do not claim possession of the kund, and the Mahomedans allege that it belongs to the Chisti family. We have not made any enquiries into this question, because, the point that required investigation at our hands was with regard to whose right it was to use the kund.

XXX.—From the position of the kund from the places surrounding it and from the evidence that has been submitted to us, we are of opinion that the water of the kund is being used by both Hindus and Mahomedans. We therefore recommend that the road marked G. H. K. L. leading to Rudreshvar and the kund should be always kept open to enable the Hindus to go to the kund.

XXXI.—On the 14th dark of Jeyth, Samwat 1906 (A. D. 1850) the Sompra Brahmins of Somnath Patan submitted a complaint to the Gaekwar of Baroda in which besides other things it was mentioned that (*a*) the Nawab of Junagadh when his camp was at Patan gave an order to cut the branches of the sacred pipul tree near the Dehotasgurh (*b*) and that he caused the wall round the pipul tree to be destroyed and from that material built the minarets of the mosque. Thereupon the Gaekwar sent a letter on the 10th dark of Ashad to the Resident at Baroda who sent on the complaint to the Poiitical Agent, Kathiawar. The Political Agent's demands was replied to by the Nawab of Junagadh on the 27th December 1850 to the effect that near Dehotsurgurh in the vicinity of a pipul tree there was an old mosque in a ruined state, the minarets had been repaired by the Mahomedans who arranged to keep a fakir there, knowing this the Hindus had gone to Nawab's camp at Seil and submitted a complaint : on enquiry it was found that as said above there was an old mosque which was in a shattered state and that the Mahomedans have taken into use and have engaged the services of a fakir. The Hindus have been put to inconvenience by the sprinkling of the water whereon the Mahomedans were strictly warned to refrain from using the mosque and on that account they stopped repairing it.

(*To be continued.*)

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs :—Lieut W V Sendamore, R E, Assist Engr, first grade, Public Works Dept.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps.—F A Foy, M B C M, Gentleman, to be Surgn-Lieut vice W McEvoy, deceased.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made :—2nd (P W O) Bo Infty (Grenadiers)—Havaldar-Major Dayal Singh to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Bhagnao Itnac, pensioned ; Havaldar Ilahi Bakhsh to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Baghel Singh, pensioned ; and Havaldar Rama Nand to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Shaikh Karim Bakhsh, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affair

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr Grant Allen will shortly publish, with Messrs. Elkin Mathews and John Lane, a collection of verses the majority of which have not before seen the light, and which are, in large part, of comparatively early date. The volume will be quaintly and modestly entitled "The Lower Slopes: Reminiscences of Excursions round the Base of Helicon, Undertaken for the most part in Early Manhood." The longest poem in the collection is entitled, "On Magdalen Tower," and is chiefly philosophical in character. Other pieces are political and revolutionary, and not a few of the shorter lyrics deal with social questions from an "advanced" stand-point which may give rise to criticism on the part of Mr. Grant Allen's well-known bugbear Mrs. Grundy. The Lower Slopes will be dedicated to Mr. Edward Clodd, and will probably appear early in November.

Rather a curious reminder of one of the most famous law-suits of history is a new work by Mr. Theodore Tilton called "The Chameleon's Dish: a book of Lyrics and Ballads founded on the Hopes and Illusions of mankind." It is described as the matured product of years of literary labour, written during Mr. Tilton's residence in Paris, and although printed at the Oxford University Press it is published by Messrs. Mesnil-Dramard and Co., of Paris.

The first volume in the Anthropological Series, edited by Professor Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, which Messrs. Appleton are about to publish, is "Woman's Place in Primitive Culture by Professor O. R. Mason, of the Smithsonian Institution. The author traces the division of labour between man and woman, which began with the invention of fire-making! The other volumes in the series will treat of ethnology, prehistoric archæology, ethnography, &c., and the purpose is to make the newest of the sciences—anthropology—better known to all classes of readers.

"Alan's Wife," the second volume in the Independent Theatre Series, will be published by Messrs. Henry in the course of a few days. Mr. William Archer has written a long introduction and an appendix, in which he deals with the coincidence of one of the scenes resembling an incident in Mr. Hardys "Tess." The letter from the novelist which appeared in a newspaper at the time of the controversy will be reprinted. The third volume of the series, "A Visit," will contain a long essay on the Danish drama. Messrs. Henry will also publish next month a collection of stories by Mr. Barry Pain, taking its title from "The Kindness of the Celestial."

Messrs. Williams and Norgate purpose resuming the issue of their Theological Translation Library in November. Professors Cheyne, of Oxford, and Bruce, of Glasgow, will edit the new series, the first volume of which will be a translation of Weizsacker's "Apostoliche Zeitalter." This book has been described in a memorial signed, among others, by the Oriel Professor of Interpretation at Oxford, the Principal of Glasgow University, and the Oxford Professor of Latin, as "thoroughly historical in spirit and critical, in method, which will put students in a position to realise the best result of criticism of the New Testament in an historical form." The same firm are also preparing an anthology of Arabic poems relating to the Prophet and the faith of Islam. The first part will contain the poem of Al-Busaree, well-known as 'the Poem of the Scarf.' There will be an English version and notes by Shaikh Farzullah Bhai, fellow of the University of Bombay and head master of the Anjuman-I-Islam schools.

Rather a curious incident may be related in connection with the addition which is about to be made to the pleasant series of books known as 'The Book Lovers's Library,' compiled by Mr. Gleeson White, the editor of the Studio. Mr. White was requested to compile an anthology of poems about books for a wellknown publisher at about the same time as a similar commission was given to Mr. W. Roberts by Mr. Elliott Stock. The two anthologies had been on the way for some time before it was discovered that the two were covering exactly the same grounds. A compromise was arrived at by way of amalgamation. Finally it was found that ample material existed for two volumes, Mr. Gleeson White confining his attention to the modern examples, and Mr. Roberts's books comprising the earlier poems written in praise of books. The former is to appear almost immediately and contains a large quantity of verse written expressly for this collection.

Mr. W. P. James has collected, and Messrs. Elkin Mathews and John Lane will shortly publish, a series of papers dealing principally with fiction. The book will bear the title of the opening paper, 'Romantic Professions,' but the names of the others ('The Nemesis of Sentimentalism,' 'Romances and Youth,' 'On the Naming of Novels,' 'Names in Novels,' 'The Historical Novel,' 'The Poet as Historian,' and 'The Great Work') will indicate the wide scope of the volume. Fiction being nowadays the department of literature that appeals to the largest circle of readers, Mr. James's book should find a ready acceptance. The same publishers have in the press a volume of 'Pagan Papers,' by Mr. Kenneth Grahame, which have attracted a good deal of attention from time to time in the pages of the 'National Observer' and other papers. This book will have one of Mr. Aubrey Beardsley's characteristic title-pages.

Among the several literary men who have been travelling in Norway, one of the best known is M. Hugues Le Roux, the charming French 'raconteur,' who is on a visit to the King of Norway and Sweden. A Chronicle contributor came across M. Le Roux at Haukeli-Seeter, on the road between Roldal and Dalen, where half-a-dozen rainsoaked travellers found a most welcome haven, M. Le Roux narrates an amusing story, which is peculiarly flattering to the English mind, in connection with a visit he once made to the desert of Sahara. He wasasked, through his guide, by a Moor who had never before seen a European, to what profession he intended to bring up his children. M. Le Roux at once replied, "To be officers in the Army." The Moor was evidently surprised and perhaps not a little disgusted for he requested, "Why don't you bring them up to be Englishmen?"

"Somersetshire: Highways, Byways, and Water ways," written and illustrated by Mr. C. R. B. Barrett, will be published shortly by Messrs. Bliss, Sands and Foster. In his preface the author says:—How rich the county is in an archæological remains, ecclesiastical buildings, quaint old manor houses, many may be aware. Though my wanderings may seem to be without plan, it is my intention to make certain epochs, rather than certain roads or districts, the means of division into chapters. For instance, the wonderful camps need to be visited; and how better than by making a pilgrimage from Camelot to Avalon? Later on in history, Athelney, with its memories of Saxon Alfred, claims attention. The middle Ages are rich monastic remains, and where can Glastonbury be surpassed—that home of piety and of legend? Passing through the earlier years of the sixteenth century, the Suppression and Reformation give ample scope. In the period of the Great Rebellion there is Blake as the central figure, and Bridgewater as the central spot. Finally, the luckless Monmouth and the fatal fight at Sedgemoor, to be followed by Jeffreys and the Blooby Assize, claim attention.

American journalists often adopt methods which are unfamiliar, and occasionally some which are repugnant, to Englishmen of the craft. The following notification of change of address is an amusing example of the former class. We are ashamed to say that the writer's name is unfamiliar to us, but from an extract from the "Key West Advertiser" we learn that his "essays or sketches have done more to cement friendly relations between Americans and the people of Great Britain, and make them better acquainted with each other in the right way, than the works of any other living writer." Another American paper declares that "no writer ever secured so tremendous an audience." The notification, which is accompanied by an original poem, reads thus:—Mr.——being continuously engaged in travel and literary labour in Europe, and personally unable to write his friends and acquaintances, begs you will accept his earnest assurance of continued regard and this means of apprising you that his American address has been changed from——to——. As an example of the "repugnant" class, we may point to a newspaper criticism enclosed, which describes the sender as a "splendid perfected American man," and the offer of his services, which describes them as "the finest sustained literary product of our time." We really wonder what decent Americans think of this sort of thing.

"The Patriot Parliament of 1689—the first volume of the New Library of Ireland—makes its appearance just fifty years after it was written, and on the forty-eighth anniversary of the death of its author. Thomas Davis, who died on Sept. 16, 1845, at the early age of thirty-one years. The matter of the book was published in 1843 in the "Dublin Journal" a rather dreary monthly magazine, which did not long survive, to which Davis used to contribute before the Nation newspaper afforded him a more appropriate channel for communicating in prose and verse with the people of Ireland. The articles were rescued from obscurity by Mr. Lecky, whose attention, indeed, was drawn to them by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. Mr. Lecky, in a note in "The History of England in the Eighteenth Century," highly commends them for their historical accuracy, and regrets they had not been brought out in a more easily accessible and enduring form. The book is a splendid vindication of the liberality and fairness of that much-maligned Parliament (vide Macaulay, Froude, and Ingram and is all the more conclusive as the work of an Irish Protestant.

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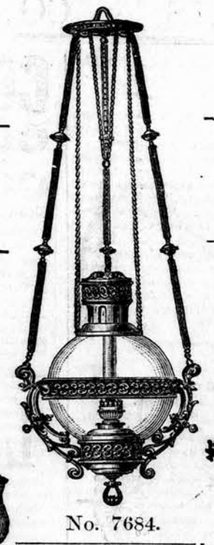

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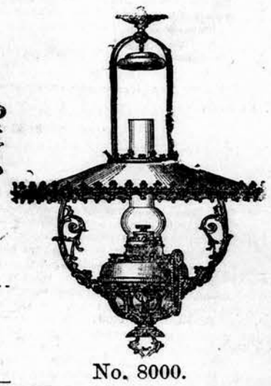

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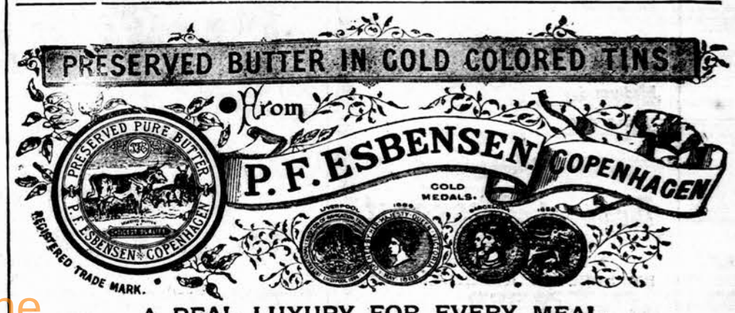

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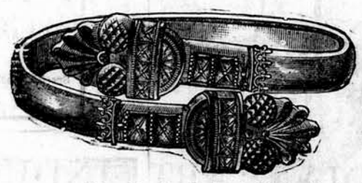
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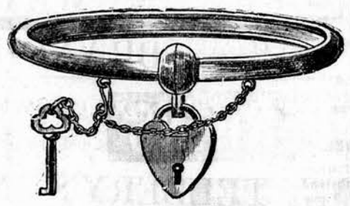
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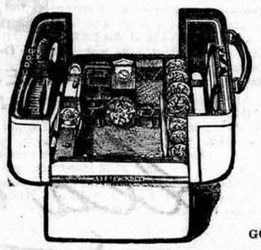
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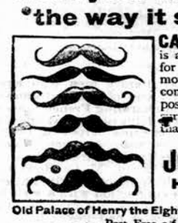
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